

CONFIDENTIAL.

No. 45 of 1915.

REPORT ON INDIAN NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS IN BENGAL FOR THE Week ending the 6th November 1915.

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PART I OF WEEKLY REPORT.

List of Indian Newspapers and Periodicals.

[As it stood on the 1st July 1915.]

NOTE.—(N)—Newspapers. (P)—Periodical magazines. Papers shown in bold type deal with politics.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
<i>Assamese.</i>					
1	"Banhi" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Lakshmi Narayan Bezborua, Hindu, Brahmin ; age about 46 years.	500
<i>Bengali.</i>					
2	"Alaukik Rahasya" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Kshirod Prasad Vidyabinod, Brahmin ; age 56 years.	700
3	"At-Islam" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Akram Kham ...	500
4	"Alochana" (P) ...	Howrah ...	Do. ...	Jogendra Nath Chatterji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 48 years.	500
5	"Ananda" (P)	Mymensingh ...	Do. ...	Mahesh Chandra Bhattacharyya, Hindu, Brahmin.	500
6	"Ananda Sangit Patrika" (P).	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Pratibha Devi, Brahmo ; age 45 years.	200
7	"Antapur" (P)...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Biraj Mohini Ray, Brahmo ; age 30 years.	600
8	"Archana" (P)	Do. ...	Do. ...	Keshab Chandra Gupta, Hindu, Baidya ; age about 36 years.	800
9	"Arghya" (P)	Do. ...	Do. ...	Sures Ch. Palit, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 33 years.	700
10	"Aryya Kayastha Pratibha" (P).	Faridpur ...	Do. ...	Kali Prasanna Sarkar, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 75 years.	1,000
11	"Avasar" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Lal Behari Datta, Hindu, Tanti ; age 50 years.	1,600
12	"Ayurveda Bikas" (P) ...	Dacca ...	Do. ...	Sudhanshu Bhushan Sen, Hindu, Baidya ; age about 41 years.	600
13	"Baidya Sammilani" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Bikrampur, Ambastha Sammilani, Dacca,	1,000
14	"Baishnava Samaj" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Bi-monthly ...	Surendra Mohan Adhikary ...	500
15	"Baisya Patrika" (P) ...	Jessore ...	Monthly ...	Prasanna Gopal Roy, Hindu, Barui ; age 55 years.	500
16	"Balak" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	J. M. B. Duncan ...	5,500
17	"Bamabodhini Patrika" (P)	Dg. ...	Do. ...	Sukumar Dutt, Brahmo ; age 43 years.	700
18	"Bangabandhu" (P)	Dacca ...	Do. ...	Ishan Chandra Sen, Brahmo ; age 57 years.	150
19	"Bangal Mahila" (P) ...	.....	Do. ...	Abinash Ch. Sarbbabhouma, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 45 years.	.....
20	"Bangali" (N)	Calcutta ...	Daily ...	The Hon'ble Babu Surendra Nath Banarji, Brahmin ; age 69 years.	4,000
21	"Bangaratna" (N)	Krishnagar ...	Weekly ...	Kanai Lal Das, Hindu, Karmakar ; age 30 years.	400
22	"Bangavasi" (N) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Rai Sahib Behary Lal Sarkar, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 58 years.	19,000
23	"Bankura Darpan" (N).	Bankura ...	Do. ...	Rama Nath Mukharji ; age 54 years.	453
24	"Barisal Hitalshi" (N)	Barisal ...	Do. ...	Durga Mohan Sen, Hindu, Baidya ; age 37 years.	625

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
	<i>Bengali—continued.</i>				
25	" Basumati " (N) ...	Calcutta ...	Weekly ...	Sasi Bhushan Mukherji and Haripada Adhikary ; age 48 years.	14,000
26	" Banddha Bandhu " (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	Sriman Purnananda Swami, age 32 years.	750
27	" Bhakti " (P) ...	Howrah ...	Do. ...	Dines Chandra Bhattacharya, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 29 years.	600
28	" Bharat Laxmi " (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Rahdha Nath De, Subarnabanik ; age about 35 years.	1,000
29	" Bharati " (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Mani Lal Ganguli Brahmo ; age about 32 years.	1,700
30	" Bharatmalila " ...	Dacca ...	Do. ...	Srimati Saraju Bala Dutta, Brahmo ; age 34 years.	450
31	" Bhīśak Darpan " (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Rai Sahib Giris Chandra Bagchi ...	250
32	" Bharatbarsha " (P) ..	Do. ...	Do. ...	Amulya Charan Ghosh Vidyabhusan, Kayastha ; age 39 years ; and Jaladhar Sen, Kayastha, age 51 years.	4,000
33	" Bidushak " (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Kshetra Nath Banerji, Brahmin ; age 41 years.	200
34	" Bijnan " (P) ..	Do. ...	Do. ...	Dr. Amrita Lal Sarkar, Satgope ; age about 43 years.	300
35	" Bikrampur " (P) ...	Mymensingh ...	Quarterly ...	Jogendra Nath Gupta, Hindu, Baidya ; age 35 years.	500
36	" Birbhum Varta " (N) ...	Suri ...	Weekly ...	Devendra Nath Chakravarti, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 41 years.	997
37	" Birbhumi " (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Kulada Prasad Mallik, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 34 years.	1,000
38	" Birbhum Vasi " (N) ...	Rampur Hât ...	Weekly ...	Satkowri Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 45 years.	700
39	" Brahman Samaj " (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Pandit Basanta Kumar Tarkanidhi...	1,000
40	" Brahma Vadi " (P) ...	Barisal ...	Monthly ...	Manamohan Chakravarti, Brahmo ; age 52 years.	660
41	" Brahma Vidya " (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Rai Purnendu Narayan Singh Bahadur and Hirendra Nath Dutta, Hindu, Kayastha.	800
42	" Burdwan Sanjivani " (N).	Burdwan ...	Weekly ...	Prabodhananda Sarkar, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 25 years.	700
43	" Byabasay O Baniya " (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Sachindra Prosad Basu, Brahmo ; age 37 years.	900
44	" Chabbis Pargana Vartavaha " (N).	Bhawanipur ...	Weekly ...	Abani Kanta Sen, Hindu, Baidya ; age 31 years.	800
45	" Charu Mihir " (N) ...	Mymensingh ...	Do. ...	Vaikantha Nath Sen, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 42 years.	800
46	" Chhatra " (P) ...	Dacca ...	Monthly ...	Sasibhusan Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age about 49 years.	500
47	" Chikitsa Prakas " (P) ...	Nadia ...	Do. ...	Dhirendra Nath Haldar, Hindu, Gandabanik ; age 33 years.	400
48	" Chikitsa Sammiti " (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Kaviraj Sital Chandra Chatterji, Hindu, Brahmin.	500
49	" Chikitsa Tatva Vijnan " (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Binode Lal Das Gupta, Vaidya ; age 45 years.	300
50	" Chinsura Vartavaha " (N).	Chinsura ...	Weekly ...	Dina Nath Mukherji, Brahmin ; age 49 years.	1,000
51	" Dainik Chandrika " (N).	Calcutta ...	Daily except on Thursdays.	Pancheowri Banerji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 48 years.	4,000

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
	<i>Bengali—continued.</i>				
52	" Dainik Basumati " (N)	Calcutta	Daily	Sasi Bhushan Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age about 48 years, and others.	3,000
53	" Daoca Prakas " (N)	Dacca	Weekly	Sasi Bhushan Biswas. Hindu, Kayastha.	800
54	" Darsak " (N)	Calcutta	Do.	Satis Chandra Bhattacharji, Brahmin ; age about 40 years.	2,000
55	" Dharma-o-Karma " (P)	Do.	Quarterly	Sarat Chandra Chowdhuri, Hindu Brahmin.	1,000 to 1,200
56	" Dharma Tatva " (P)	Do.	Fortnightly	Vaikuntha Nath Ghosh, Brahmo	300
57	" Dharma Pracharak " (P)	Do.	Monthly	Nrisingha Ram Mukherji Hindu, Brahmin ; age 52 years.	2,000
58	" Diamond Harbour Hitaishi " (N).	Diamond Harbour	Weekly	Mohendra Nath Tatwanidhi, Hindu, Mahisya ; age 54 years.	2,500
59	" Dhruba " (P)	Ditto	Monthly	Birendra Nath Ghosh, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 38 years.	490
60	" Education Gazette " (N)	Chinsura	Weekly	Kumatdeo Mukherji, Brahmin ; age 25 years.	1,500
61	" Faridpur Hitalshini " (N).	Faridpur	Do.	Raj Mohan Majumdar, Hindu, Vaidya ; age about 78 years.	900
62	" Galpa Lahari " (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Juanendra Nath Basu, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 37 years.	2,000
63	" Gambhira " (P)	Malda	Bi-monthly	Krishna Charan Sarkar, Hindu, Kayastha ; age about 35 years.	300
64	" Gaud-duta " (N)	Do.	Weekly	Krishna Chandra Agarwalla, Hindu, Baidya.	400
65	" Grihastha " (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Sarat Chandra Dev, Kayastha ; age 57 years.	3,000
66	" Hakim " (P)	Do.	Do.	Masihar Rahaman, Muhammadan ; age 32 years.	500
67	" Sri Gauranga Sevaka " (P)	Murshidabad	Do.	Lalit Mohan Banarji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 57 years.	600
68	" Hindu Ranjika " (N)	Rajshahi	Weekly	Kachimuddin Sarkar, Muhammadan ; age 41 years.	290
69	" Hindu Sakha " (P)	Hooghly	Monthly	Raj Kumar Kavyathirtha, Hindu, Brahmin.	200
70	" Hitavadi " (N)	Calcutta	Weekly	Chandrodaya Vidyavinode, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 50 years.	37,000
71	" Islam-Rabi " (N)	Mymensingh	Do.	Maulvi Maziuddin Ahmad, Muslim ; age about 34 years.	700
72	" Jagat-Jyoti " (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Jnanatana Kaviraj, Buddhist ; age 57 years.	700
73	" Jagaran " (N)	Bagerhat	Weekly	Amarendra Nath Basu, Hindu, Kayastha.	About 300
74	" Jaharnabi " (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Sudhakrista Bagchi, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 31 years.	600
75	" Jangipur Samoad " (N)	Murshidabad	Weekly	Sarat Chandra Pandit, Hindu, Brahmin.	About 100

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	<i>Bengali—continued.</i>				
76	"Janmabhumi" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Weekly ...	Jatindranath Dutta, Hindu, Kayastha; age 31 years.	300
77	"Jaschar" (N) ...	Jessore ...	Do. ...	Ananda Mohan Chaudhuri, Hindu, Kayastha.	600
78	"Jubak" (P) ...	Santipur ...	Monthly ...	Jnananda Pramanik, Brahmo; age 40 years.	300
79	"Jugi-Sammilani" (P) ...	Comilla ...	Do. ...	Radha Govinda Nath, Hindu, Jugi; age about 35 years.	1,500
80	"Jyoti" (N) ...	Chittagong ...	Weekly ...	Kali Shankar Chakravarty, Brahmin; age 48 years.	2,000
81	"Kajer-Loke" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Saroda Prasad Chatterji, Brahmin; age 48 years.	350
82	"Kalyani" (N) ...	Magura ...	Weekly ...	Bisweswar Mukherji, Brahmin; age 50 years.	300
83	"Kangal" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Akinuddin Pradhar, Muhammadan; age 20 years.	100
84	"Kanika" (P) ...	Murshidabad ...	Do. ...	Umesh Chandra Bhattacharya, Hindu, Brahmin; age 39 years.	150
85	"Karmakar Bandhu" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Banamali Seth, Hindu, Swarnakar; age 44 years.	500
86	"Kasipur-Nibasi" (N) ...	Barisal ...	Weekly ...	Pratap Chandra Mukharji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 69 years.	500
87	"Kayastha Patrika" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Upendra Nath Mitra, Hindu, Kayastha; age 33 years.	750
88	"Khulnavasi" (N) ...	Khulna ...	Weekly ...	Gopal Chandra Mukharji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 53 years.	350
89	"Krishak" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Nikunja Bihari Datta, Kayastha; age 41 years.	1,000
90	"Krishi Samvad" (P) ...	Dacca ...	Do. ...	Nishi Kanta Ghosh; age about 35 years.	1,000
91	"Kshristya Bandhav" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Mathura Nath Nath, Christian; age about 51 years.	500
92	"Kuchadaha" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Jagindra Nath Kundu, Brahma; age 37 years.	500
93	"Mahajan Bandhu" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Raj Krishna Pal, Hindu, Tambuli; age 45 years.	400
94	"Mahila" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Revd. Braja Gopal Neogi, Brahma; age 60 years.	200
95	"Mahila Bandhav" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Miss K. Blair; age 60 years	500
96	"Mahishya Mahila" (P) ...	Nadia ...	Do. ...	Srimati Krishna Bhabani Biswas, Hindu, Kaibarta.	300
97	"Mahisya Samaj" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Narendra Nath Das, Hindu, Kaivarta	1,200
98	"Mahisya-Surhid" (P) ...	Diamond Harbour ...	Do. ...	Haripada Haldar, Hindu, Kaivarta; age 81 years.	350
99	"Malancha" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Kali Prasanna Das Gupta; Hindu, Vaidya; age 45 years.	1,500
100	"Malda Samachar" (N) ...	Malda ...	Weekly ...	Kaliprasanna Chakravarty, Hindu, Brahmin.	1,100
101	"Manasi" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Maharaja Jagadindra Nath Ray, Hindu, Brahmin; age 40 years.	2,000
102	"Mandarmala" ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Umesh Chandra Das Gupta, Hindu, Brahmo; age about 57 years.	400

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
	<i>Bengali—continued.</i>				
103	"Medini Bandhab" (N)	Midnapore	Weekly	Gossaindas Karan, Hindu, Satgope ; age 26 years.	500
104	"Midnapore Hitalshi" (N).	Do.	Do.	Manmatha Nath Nag, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 38 years.	1,700
105	"Moslem Hitalshi" (N).	Calcutta	Do.	Shaikh Abdur Rahim and Mozummul Haque.	6,300
106	"Muhammadi" (N)	Do.	Do.	Muhammad Akram Khan, Musalman ; age 40 years ; and Maulvi Akbar Khan.	About 7,000
107	"Mukul" (P)	Do.	Monthly	Hem Chandra Sarkar, Brahmo ; age 40 years.	450
108	"Murshidabad Hitalshi" (N).	Saidabad	Weekly	Banwari Lal Goswami, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 50 years.	250
109	"Nabagraha Prasanga" (P)	Mymensingh	Monthly	.....	.....
110	"Nandini" (P)	Howrah	Issued every two months.	Ashutosh Das Gupta Mahallanabis, Hindu, Baidya ; age 32 years.	500
111	"Natya Mandir" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Mani Lal Banerji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 31 years.	700
112	"Narayan" (P)	Do.	Do.	Mr. Chitta Ranjan Das, Hindu ; age 48 years.	2,000
113	"Nava Vanga" (N)	Chandpur	Weekly	Harendra Kishor Ray, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 26 years.	400
114	"Nayak" (N)	Calcutta	Daily	Panchcowri Banarji Hindu, Brahmin ; age 48 years.	200
115	"Navya Bharat" (P)	Do.	Monthly	Devi Prasanna Ray Chaudhuri, Brahmo ; age 62 years.	1,000 to 1,500
116	"Nihar" (N)	Contai	Weekly	Madhu Sudan Jana, Brahma ; age 55 years.	500
117	"Nirjhar" (P)	Calcutta	Quarterly	Srish Chandra Ray, Kayastha ; age about 50 years.	500
118	"Noakhali Sammilani" (N)	Noakhali Town	Weekly	Fazlar Rahman, Muhammadan ; age 30 years.	500
119	"Pabna Hitalshi" (N)	Pabna	Do.	Basanta Kumar Vidyabinode Bhattacharyya, Hindu, Brahmin.	650
120	"Pakshik Patrika" (P)	Serampore	Fortnightly	Basanta Kumar Basu, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 35 years.	500
121	"Pallivasi" (N)	Kalna	Weekly	Sashi Bhushan Banarji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 48 years.	300
122	"Pallivarta" (N)	Bongong	Do.	Charu Chandra Ray, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 44 years.	500
123	"Pantha" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Rajendra Lal Mukharji	800
124	"Pataka" (P)	Do.	Do.	Hari Charan Das, Hindu, carpenter by caste.	500
125	"Prabhini"	Do.	Weekly	Panchkari Banerji, Hindu, Brahmin	3,000
126	"Prachar" (P)	Jayanagar	Monthly	Revd. G. C. Dutt, Christian ; age 48 years.	1,400
127	"Praja Bandhu" (N)	Tippera	Fortnightly	Purna Chandra Chakraverti, Kaviarta, Brahmin ; age 32 years.	210
128	"Prajapati" (P)	Do.	Monthly	Jnanendra Nath Kumar	1,500

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
	<i>Bengali—continued.</i>				
76	"Janmabhumi" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Weekly ...	Jatindranath Dutta, Hindu, Kayastha; age 31 years.	300
77	"Jaschar" (N) ...	Jessore ...	Do. ...	Ananda Mohan Chaudhuri, Hindu, Kayastha.	600
78	"Jubak" (P) ...	Santipur ...	Monthly ...	Jnananda Pramanik, Brahmo; age 40 years.	300
79	"Jugi-Sammilani" (P) ...	Comilla ...	Do. ...	Radha Govinda Nath, Hindu, Jugi; age about 35 years.	1,500
80	"Jyoti" (N) ...	Chittagong ...	Weekly ...	Kali Shankar Chakravarty, Brahmin; age 48 years.	2,000
81	"Kajer-Loke" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Saroda Prasad Chatterji, Brahmin; age 48 years.	350
82	"Kalyani" (N) ...	Magura ...	Weekly ...	Bisweswar Mukherji, Brahmin; age 50 years.	300
83	"Kangal" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Akinuddin Pradhar, Muhammadan; age 20 years.	100
84	"Kanika" (P) ...	Murshidabad ...	Do. ...	Umesh Chandra Bhattacharya, Hindu, Brahmin; age 39 years.	150
85	"Karmakar Bandhu" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Banamali Seth, Hindu, Swarnakar; age 44 years.	500
86	"Kasipur-Nibasi" (N) ...	Barisal ...	Weekly ...	Pratap Chandra Mukharji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 69 years.	500
87	"Kayastha Patrika" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Upendra Nath Mitra, Hindu, Kayastha; age 33 years.	750
88	"Khulnavasi" (N) ...	Khulna ...	Weekly ...	Gopal Chandra Mukharji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 53 years.	350
89	"Krishak" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Nikunja Bihari Datta, Kayastha; age 41 years.	1,000
90	"Krishi Samvad" (P) ...	Dacca ...	Do. ...	Nishi Kanta Ghosh; age about 35 years.	1,000
91	"Kshristya Bandhav" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Mathura Nath Nath, Christian; age about 51 years.	500
92	"Kushadaha" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Jagindra Nath Kundu, Brahma; age 37 years.	500
93	"Mahajan Bandhu" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Raj Krishna Pal, Hindu, Tambuli; age 45 years.	400
94	"Mahila" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Revd. Braja Gopal Neogi, Brahma; age 60 years.	200
95	"Mahila Bandhav" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Miss K. Blair; age 60 years	500
96	"Mahishya Mahila" (P) ...	Nadia ...	Do. ...	Srimati Krishna Bhabani Biswas, Hindu, Kaibartia.	300
97	"Mahisya Samaj" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Narendra Nath Das, Hindu, Kaivarta	1,200
98	"Mahisya-Surhid" (P) ...	Diamond Harbour	Do. ...	Haripada Haldar, Hindu, Kaivarta; age 81 years.	350
99	"Malancha" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Kali Prasanna Das Gupta; Hindu, Vaidya; age 45 years.	1,500
100	"Malda Samachar" (N) ...	Malda ...	Weekly ...	Kaliprasanna Chakravarty, Hindu, Brahmin.	1,100
101	"Manasi" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Maharaja Jagadindra Nath Ray, Hindu, Brahmin; age 40 years.	2,000
102	"Mandarmala" ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Umesh Chandra Das Gupta, Hindu, Brahmo; age about 57 years.	400

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
<i>Bengali—continued.</i>					
103	"Medini Bandhab" (N)	Midnapore	Weekly	Gossaindas Karan, Hindu, Satgope ; age 26 years.	500
104	"Midnapore Hitalshi" (N).	Do.	Do.	Manmatha Nath Nag, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 38 years.	1,700
105	"Moslem Hitalshi" (N);	Calcutta	Do.	Shaikh Abdur Rahim and Mozummul Haque.	6,300
106	"Muhammadi" (N)	Do.	Do.	Muhammad Akram Khan, Musalman; age 40 years ; and Maulvi Akbar Khan.	About 7,000
107	"Mukul" (P)	Do.	Monthly	Hem Chandra Sarkar, Brahmo ; age 40 years.	450
108	"Murshidabad Hitalshi" (N).	Saidabad	Weekly	Banwari Lal Goswami, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 50 years.	250
109	"Nabagraha Prasanga" (P)	Mymensingh	Monthly	.....	.....
110	"Nandini" (P)	Howrah	Issued every two months.	Ashutosh Das Gupta Mahallanabis, Hindu, Baidya ; age 32 years.	500
111	"Natya Mandir" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Mani Lal Banerji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 31 years.	700
112	"Narayan" (P)	Do.	Do.	Mr. Chitta Ranjan Das, Hindu ; age 48 years.	2,000
113	"Nava Vanga" (N)	Chandpur	Weekly	Harendra Kishor Ray, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 26 years.	400
114	"Nayak" (N)	Calcutta	Daily	Panchowri Banarji Hindu, Brahmin ; age 48 years.	200
115	"Navya Bharat" (P)	Do.	Monthly	Devi Prasanna Ray Chaudhuri, Brahmo ; age 62 years.	1,000 to 1,500
116	"Nihar" (N)	Contai	Weekly	Madhu Sudan Jana, Brahma ; age 55 years.	500
117	"Nirjhar" (P)	Calcutta	Quarterly	Srish Chandra Ray, Kayastha ; age about 50 years.	500
118	"Noakhali Sammilani" (N)	Noakhali Town	Weekly	Fazlar Rahman, Muhammadan ; age 30 years.	500
119	"Pabna Hitalshi" (N)	Pabna	Do.	Basanta Kumar Vidyabinode Bhattacharyya, Hindu, Brahmin.	650
120	"Pakshik Patrika" (P)	Serampore	Fortnightly	Basanta Kumar Basu, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 35 years.	500
121	"Pallivasi" (N)	Kalna	Weekly	Sashi Bhushan Banarji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 48 years.	300
122	"Pallivarta" (N)	Bongong	Do.	Charu Chandra Ray, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 44 years.	500
123	"Pantha" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Rajendra Lal Mukharji	800
124	"Pataka" (P)	Do.	Do.	Hari Charan Das, Hindu, carpenter by caste.	500
125	"Prabhini"	Do.	Weekly	Panchkari Banerji, Hindu, Brahmin	3,000
126	"Prachar" (P)	Jayanagar	Monthly	Rev. G. C. Dutt, Christian ; age 48 years.	1,400
127	"Praja Bandhu" (N)	Tippera	Fortnightly	Purna Chandra Chakraverti, Kairvarta, Brahmin ; age 32 years.	210
128	"Prajapati" (P)	Do.	Monthly	Jnanendra Nath Kumar	1,500

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
	<i>Bengali—continued.</i>				
129	"Prantavasi" (N)	Netrakona	Fortnightly	Jogee Chandra Chowdhuri, Brahmin	800
130	"Prasun" (N)	Katwa	Weekly	Banku Behari Ghosh, Hindu, Goala ; age 44 years.	715
131	"Pratijna" (N)	Calcutta	Do.	Jatindra Lal Mukharji, Brahmin ; age 28 years.	500
132	"Pratikal" (N)	Berhampore	Do.	Kamakshya Prasad Ganguly, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 67 years.	506
133	"Pratima" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Hari Sadhon Mukharji, Brahmin ; age 40 years.	500
134	"Prativasi" (P)	Do.	Do.	Satya Charan Mitra, Kayastha ; age 32 years.	500
135	"Pravasi" (P)	Do.	Do.	Ramanunda Chatterji, M.A., Brahmo ; age 56 years.	5,000
136	"Priti" (P)	Do.	Do.	Pransankar Sen, M.A., Hindu, Baidya ; age 31 years.	300
137	"Rahasya Prakash" (P)	Do.	Do.	Purna Chandra De, Subarnabanik ; age 34 years.	300
138	"Rajduti" (P)	Do.	Do.	Rev. Rasra Maya Biswas, Christian ; age 32 years.	700
139	"Rangpur Darpan" (N)	Rangpur	Weekly	Sarat Chandra Majumdar, Hindu. Brahmin ; age 48 years.	400
140	"Rangpur Sahitya Parishad Patrika." (P)	Do.	Quarterly	Panchanan Sarkar, M.A., B.L., Hindu, Rajbansi.	500
141	"Ratnakar" (N)	Asansol	Week'y	Abdul Latif ; age 35 years ; Muham madan.	783
142	"Sabuj Patra" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Pramatha Nath Chaudhuri, Brahmo ; age about 40 years.	500
143	"Sahitya" (P)	Do.	Do.	Suresh Chandra Samajpati ; age about 47 years.	3,000
144	"Sahitya Parisad Patrika" (P)	Do.	Quarterly	Mahamahopadhyaya Satis Chandra Vidyabhusan, Hindu, Acharyya by caste ; age 50 years.	2,800
145	"Sahitya Sanhita" (P)	Do.	Monthly	Shyama Charan Kaviratna, Brahmin ; age 61 years.	500
146	"Sahitya Samvad" (P)	Howrah	Do.	Pramatho Nath Sanyal, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 35 years.	1,300
147	"Saji" (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Kshetra Mohan Gupta	300
148	"Samaj Bandhu" (P)	Do.	Do.	Adhar Chandra Das, Hindu, Mahisya ; age 35 years	450
149	"Samaj Chitra" (P)	Dacca	Do.	Satish Chandra Roy	300
150	"Samay" (N)	Calcutta	Weekly	Juanendra Nath Das, Brahmo ; age 61 years.	About 1,000
151	"Sammilan" (P)	Do.	Quarterly	Kunja Behari Das, a barber by caste	200
152	"Sammilani" (N)	Do.	Fortnightly	Kali Mohan Bose, Brahmo ; age about 42 years.	300
153	"Sammilani" (P)	Do.	Monthly	Bijay Krishor Acharyya, B.A., LL.B., Christian ; age 47 years.	400
154	"Sandes" (P)	Do.	Do.	Upendra Kishore Roy Chowdhury, Brahmo ; age 46 years.	3,000
155	"Sanjivani" (N)	Do.	Weekly	Sivanath Sastri, M.A., and others	6,000

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
<i>Bengali—continued.</i>					
156	"Sankalpa" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Amulya Chandra Ghosh, Kayastha ; age about 34 years.	2,000
157	"Sansodhini" (N)	Chittagong	Weekly	Kashi Chandra Das Gupta, Brahmo ; age about 60 years.	400
158	"Santosh" (P)	Mymensingh	Monthly	Mohim Ch , Chakdar, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 40 years.	500
159	"Saswati" (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Nikhil Nath Roy, Kayastha ; age 50 years.	500
160	"Sebak" (P)	Dacca	Do.	Surendra Sasi Dutta ; age 35 years	300
161	"Senapati" (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Revd. W. Carey ; age 58 years	200
162	"Serampore" (N)	Serampore	Weekly	Basanta Kumar Basu, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 35 years.	400
163	"Sisu" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Baradakanta Majumdar, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 40 years.	8,000
164	"Saurabha"	Dacca	Do.	Kedar Nath, Majumdar, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 41 years.	1,000
165	"Siksha-o-Swasthya" (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Atul Chandra Sen, M.A. B.L., Baidya ; age 40 years.	200
166	"Sikshak" (P)	Barisal	Do.	Revd. W. Carey ; age 57 years	125
167	"Siksha Prachar" (P)	Mymensingh	Do.	Maulvi Moslemuddin Khan Chowdhury ; age 37 years.	1,000
168	"Siksha Samachar" (N)	Dacca	Weekly	Abinas Chandra Gupta, M.A., B.L., Vaidya ; age 38 years.	1,500
169	"Snehamayi" (P)	Do.	Monthly	Revd. A. L. Sarkar	700
170	"Sopan" (P)	Do.	Do.	Hemendra Nath Datta, Brahmo ; age 37 years.	250
171	"Sri Nityananda Sebak" (P)	Murshidabad	Do.	Avinash Chandra Kavyatirtha, Brahmin ; age 47 years.	400
172	"Sri Baishnav Dharma Prachar" (P).	Burdwan	Do.	Krishna Behari Goswami, Brahmin ; age 30 years.	300
173	"Sri Sri Krishna Chaitanya Tattwa Pracharak" (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Dr. Priya Nath Nandi, age 56, years	150
174	"Sri Sri Nitya Dharma" (P)	Kalighat	Do.	Satya Nath Biswas	300
175	"Sri Sri Vaishnava Sangini" (P).	Calcutta	Do.	Madhusudan Das Adhikari, Vaishnab ; age 32 years.	600
176	"Sri Sri Vishnu Priya-o-Ananda Bazar Patrika" (N).	Do.	Weekly	Nisi Kanta Sen, Hindu, Baidya age 32 years.	1,200
177	"Sumati" (P)	Dacca	Monthly	Purna Chandra Ghosh, Kayastha ; age 41 years.	431
178	"Suprabhat" (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Sm. Kumudini Mitra, Brahmo ; age 31 years.	900
179	"Suraj" (N)	Pabna	Weekly	Manmatha Nath Sanyal	500
180	"Suhrit" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Hari Pada Das, B.A., Brahmo ; age 31 years.	300
181	"Surabhi" (P)	Contai	Do	Baranashi Banerji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 46 years.	300
182	"Swarnakar Bandhav" (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Nagendra Nath Shee, M.A., goldsmith by caste ; age 42 years.	500

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
<i>Bengali—concluded.</i>					
183	"Swastha Samachar" (P) ...	Calcutta	Monthly	Dr. Kartik Chandra Bose, M.B. ...	4,000
184	"Tambuli Patrika" (P) ...	Do.	Do.	Rajendra Nath Som, Tambuli; age 33 years.	600
185	"Tambuli Samaj" (P) ...	Do.	Do.	Rajkristo Paul and others, Hindu, Tambuli; age 37 years.	300
186	"Tapaban" (P) ...	Do.	Do.	Shyama Charan Sarkar, Hindu, Kayastha; age 40 years.	700
187	"Tattwa Kaumudi" (P) ...	Do.	Fortnightly	Lalit Mohan Das, M.A., Brahmo; age 43 years.	500
188	"Tattwa Manjari" ...	Do.	Monthly	Kali Charan Basu; age about 42 years.	600
189	"Tattwa-bodhini Patrika" ...	Do.	Do.	Rabindra Nath Tagore, Brahmo; age 53 years.	300
190	"Theatre" (N)* ...	Do.	Weekly	Moni Lal Banerji, Brahmin; age about 30 years.	800
191	"Toshini" (P) ...	Dacca	Monthly	Anukul Chandra Gupta, Baidya; age 43 years.	1,250
192	"Trade Gazette" (P) ...	Calcutta	Do.	Kamal Hari Mukherji ...	900 to 1,000
193	"Triveni" (P) ...	Gacha	Do.	Satis Chandra Chakravarti, Brahmin; age 41 years.	100
194	"Tripura Hitaishi" (N) ...	Comilla	Weekly	Afazuddin Ahmad ...	600
195	"Uchchasa" (P) ...	Calcutta	Monthly	Bhabataran Basu, Hindu, Kayastha; age 34 years.	150
196	"Udbodhana" (P) ...	Do.	Do.	Swami Saradananda ...	1,500
197	"United Trade Gazette" (P) ...	Do.	Do.	Narayan Krishna Goswami, Brahmin; age 29 years.	3,000 to 10,000
198	"Upasana" (P) ...	Murshidabad	Do.	Radha Kamal Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 27 years.	100
199	"Utsav" (P) ...	Calcutta	Do.	Ramdayal Majumdar, M.A., and others.	1,000
200	"Vartavaha" (N) ...	Banaghat	Weekly	Girija Nath Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 45 years.	415
201	"Vasudha" (P) ...	Calcutta	Monthly	Banku Behari Dhar, Baidya ...	500
202	"Vijaya" (P) ...	Do.	Do.	Manoranjan Guha Thakurta, Hindu, Kayastha; age 53 years.	700
203	"Viswadut" (N) ...	Howrah	Weekly	Nogendra Nath Pal Chowdhury, Hindu, Kayastha; age 38 years.	2,000
204	"Viswavarta" (N) ...	Dacca	Do.	Abinash Chandra Gupta, Vaidya; age 38 years.	1,000
205	"Yamuna" (P) ...	Calcutta	Monthly	Phanindra Nath Pal, B.A., Kayastha; age 32 years.	900
206	"Yubak" (P) ...	Do.	Do.	Yogananda Pramanick, Brahmo; age 40 years.	300
<i>English-Bengali.</i>					
207	"Ananda Mohan College Magazine." (P).	Mymensingh	Monthly	Kumud Bandhu Chakravarti, Hindu, Brahmin.	300
208	"Bangavasi College Magazine" (P).	Calcutta	Do.	G. C. Basu; Hindu Kayastha; age 49 years.	600
209	"Commercial Advertiser" (N)	Do.	Weekly	Radha Kissen Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 50 years.	250

* Suspended

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
<i>English-Bengali—concluded.</i>					
210	"Dacca College Magazine" (P).	Dacca	Quarterly	Mr. R. B. Pamsbotham, and Bidhubhushan Goswami, Hindu, Brahmin.	500
211	"Dacca Gazette" (N)	Do.	Weekly	Satya Bhushan Dutt Roy, Baidya; age 48 years.	500
212	"Dacca Review" (P)	Do.	Monthly	Satyendra Nath Bhadra and Bidhubhushan Goswami.	800
213	"Fraternity" ...	Calcutta	Quarterly	Rev. W. E. S. Holland	200
214	"Jagannath College Magazine" (P).	Do.	Monthly	Rai Lalit Mohan Chatterji Bahadur, Brahmo.	900
215	"Rajshahi College Magazine" (P).	Dacca	Quarterly	Board of Professors, Rajshahi College.	360
216	"Rangpur Dikprakash" (N).	Rangpur	Weekly	Pramatha Nath De	300
217	"Sanjaya" (N)	Faridpur	Do.	Rama Nath Ghosh, Hindu, Kayastha; age about 41 years.	500
218	"Scottish Churches College Magazine" (P).	Calcutta	Five issues in the year.	Rev. J. Watt, M.A., and S. C. Ray	1,200
219	"Tippera Guide" (N)	Comilla	Weekly	Rajani Kanta Gupta, Hindu, Vaidya; age 49 years.	300
<i>Garo.</i>					
220	"Achikni Ribeng" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	E. G. Phillips	550
221	"Phring Phring" (P)	Do.	Do.	D. McDonald	400
<i>Hindi.</i>					
222	"Bharat Mitra" (N)	Calcutta	Weekly	Babu Ambika Prasad Baghai, Hindu, Brahmin; age 40 years.	3,000
223	"Bir Bharat" (N)	Do.	Do.	Pandit Ramananda Dobey, Hindu, Brahmin; age 32 years.	1,500
224	"Calcutta Samachar" (N)	Do.	Do.	Amrita Lal Chakravarti; Hindu, Brahmin; age about 60 years.	2,000
225	"Chota Nagpur Dait Patrika" (P).	Ranchi	Monthly	Rev. E. H. Whitley, Christian	450
226	"Daily Price List" (N)	Calcutta	Do.	Bhupat Ram	250
227	"Dainik Bharat Mitra" (N).	Do.	Daily	Babu Ram Parad Kar, Hindu, Kshatriya; age 33 years.	2,500
228	"Daragar Daptar" (P)	Do.	Monthly	Ram Lal Burman, Hindu, Kshatriya; age 29 years.	800
229	"Hindi Vangavasi" (N)	Do.	Weekly	Harikissan Joahar, Hindu, Kshatriya; age 39 years.	5,500
230	"Jaina Siddhanta Bhaskar" (P).	Do.	Monthly	Padmaraj Jaina, Hindu, Jain; age about 40 years.	.....
231	"Manoranjan" (P)	Do.	Do.	Ishwari Prasad Sharma, Hindu, Brahmin; age 52 years.	500
232	"Marwari" (N)	Do.	Weekly	Iswar Prasad Sharma, Hindu, Brahmin; age 44 years.	300
233	"Ratnakar" (P)	Do.	Monthly	Hari Kissen Joahar, Hindu, Kshatriya; age 38 years	1,000
234	"Swastha Samachar" (P)	Do.	Do.	Dr. Kartic Chandra Bose, Hindu, Kayastha; age 45 years.	450

Suspended.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
	<i>Parvatiya.</i>				
235	"Gurkha Khabar Kogat" (P)	Darjeeling	Monthly	Revd. G. P. Pradhan, Christian ; age 62 years.	400
	<i>Persian.</i>				
236	"Hablul Matin" (N) ...	Calcutta	Weekly	Saiyid Jelaluddin, Muhammadan ; age 70 years.	1,500
	<i>Poly-lingual.</i>				
237	"Printers' Provider" (P) ...	Calcutta	Monthly	S. T. Jones	500
	<i>Sanskrit.</i>				
238	"Vidyodaya" (P) ...	Calcutta	Monthly	Bhaba Bibhuti Bidyabhushan, M.A., Hindu, Brahmin ; age 33 years.	500
	<i>Bengali-Sanskrit.</i>				
239	"Aryya Prabha" (P) ...	Chittagong	Monthly	Kunja Behari Tarkasiddhanta, Brahmin.	500
240	"Hindu Patrika" (P) ...	Jessore	Do.	Rai Yadu Nath Mazumdar Bahadur, Barujibi ; age 61 years.	940
241	"Sri Vaishnava Sevika" (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Hari Mohan Das Thakur ...	400
	<i>Urdu.</i>				
242	"Anwar-ul-Akhbar" ...	Calcutta	Daily	Mau'avi Muhammad Irshad Hossain, Muhammadan ; age 40 years.	800
243	"Negare Bazm" (P) ...	Do.	Monthly	Muhammad Sayed Hossain Askari, M.A. ; age 27 years, and another.	400
244	"Refaqut" (N)* ...	Do.	Daily	Munshi Muhammad Nazimuddin Ahmed, Muhammadan ; age 42 years.	700
245	"Resalat" (N) ...	Do.	Do.	Maulvi Golam Hossain, Muhammadan ; age about 31 years.	2,000
246	"Resalat" (P) ...	Do.	Monthly	Maulvi Golam Hossain, Muhammadan ; age about 30 years.	400
247	"Safir" (N) ...	Do.	Daily	Hakim Ali Hussain Safir	1,000
248	"Tandrat" (P) ...	Do.	Monthly	Dr. Kartik Chandra Bose, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 45 years.	250
249	"Tirmez ee" (N)* ...	Do.	Daily	Saiyid Ali Asgar Termzel, Muhammadan ; age about 25 years.	200
	<i>Uriya.</i>				
250	"Utkal Varta" ...	Calcutta	Weekly	Mani Lal Moharana, Karmakar by caste ; age about 50 years.	200

* Suspended.

Additions to and alterations in the list of Indian newspapers as it stood on 1st July 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
1	Marmabani (N.) ...	Calcutta ...	Weekly ...	.....	.....
2	Tarjoman (N.) ...	Do. ...	Daily. ...	.....	.....
3	Durbin (N.) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	.....	.....
4	Rayat (N.) ...	Do. ...	Weekly ...	.. ...	.....

I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.

THE *Nayak* (Calcutta) of the 27th October writes:—

The evacuation of Bushire.

Lord Hardinge says that German military officers have come to Persia. Nevertheless, the English have evacuated Bushire. This is a mystery. People are saying that the English have been compelled to evacuate Bushire.

2. The *Dainik Bharat Mitra* (Calcutta) of the 29th October says that England had to occupy Bushire in view of the growing unrest among the tribes there, which led to the murder of British officials. But on the Persian Government having taken steps to put down tribal disturbances, Great Britain has handed Bushire back, which has once more become Persian territory.

Bushire has once more become Persian territory.

3. The Persian edition of the *Hablul Matin* (Calcutta) of the 25th October publishes an account of the violation of Persian neutrality in the south, which was brought about by German intrigues with the frontier tribes, resulting in the murder of the British Consul and soldiers. The Bushire correspondent of the paper vouches for the correctness of his statement. The account is as follows:—

The question of the violation of neutrality in the south.

Herr Von Vasmos, a German, at the instance of the German Ambassador, proceeded from Bagdad *via* Bahban to visit the Khans and tribes in or about Bushire with whom he had previously been in communication. After interviewing most of these Khans, who are always prone to commit raids, he won them over by saying that if they violated their country's neutrality and attacked the English and other foreigners, then, after the war, not only Germany but their own Government as well, would reward and honour them. In this way he duped these rustics and incited them to attack Bushire, which ultimately resulted in the murder of the unwary British representatives. This foolish action of theirs has created a very difficult situation, which may lead to further political complications.

As soon as the British representatives came to learn of the murder of British officials and soldiers, they informed the Government about it. Nothing transpired about the course of action they were to adopt till the 26th *Ramzan* 1333, when they occupied the city and Government buildings. They issued a proclamation to the effect that they had been forced to take this step in view of the murder of their Consul and till satisfactory explanations were forthcoming from the Persian Government, they would not give up the course adopted.

A day after, to wreak vengeance on Rais Ali Delwari, they burnt the village of Delwar and punished some of the adherents of Vasmos. But this only incensed the Delwaris and offered opportunities to Vasmos to carry on his intrigues and involve Persia in greater difficulties. In these regions, there is now no order except in Bushire. Trade has altogether stopped.

Every night the Tangsirs commit raids in Bushire, and in one of these raids Rais Ali Delwari was killed. In order to avenge his death the Tangsirs attacked Bushire, with the result that a large number of them were killed while many were caught and imprisoned.

Looking closely, it appears that taking advantage of the neutrality of Persia and His Majesty the Shah's speech, one German has despoiled a big region and there is no one to find out as to how he became the leader of the reformers and brought starvation at the door of an unfortunate people.

Is it meet that Persia should continue to ignore these events which have taken place in virtue of the declaration of her neutrality? If she had taken previous precaution then she would not have become involved in these difficulties. The *Hablul Matin* makes the following comment:—The foreigners are not to blame; the fault is entirely ours, as we allow ourselves to be tossed about by others.

NAYAK,
Oct. 27th 1915.

DAINIK BHARAT
MITRA,
Oct. 29th 1915.

PERSIAN EDITION OF
THE HABLUL
MATIN,
Oct. 25th 1915.

RESALAT.
Oct. 27th, 1915.

4. The *Resalat* (Calcutta) of the 27th October publishes a summary of an article on German conspiracy in Persia, which appeared in the *Indian Daily News* of the 20th October, and makes the following comments:—

There is no doubt that the present state of Persia is very alarming. Germany has won over the rebellious tribes of Persia by bribes, and by her pretensions has fully fixed her grasp there. It is expected that within a short time British and Russian troops will clear Persia of these roguish German agents and officers. As soon as these conspirators are removed from Persia, all the tribes will come back on the right path.

DAINIK BHARAT
MITRA,
30th Oct. 1915.

5. The *Dainik Bharat Mitra* (Calcutta) of the 30th October says that at present the attitude of the colonies in regard to the Indians is becoming favourable, but they have not yet reduced the stringency of their laws.

Some of the colonies are trying to deprive Indians of the rights hitherto enjoyed by them. This is not at all proper especially at a time like this when Indians are doing their utmost to serve the Empire and are shedding their blood. Such a movement has been started in Fiji, which is going to take away the rights of voting from those Indians who cannot speak or write English.

The paper expresses a wish that if the law is passed by the Fiji Legislature, it should not be assented to by the Crown, because the sole object of this law is to lower the Indians.

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a)—Police.

DAINIK BASUMATI,
Oct. 29th, 1915.

6. The *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 29th October is glad that

Lord Carmichael's visit to the scene of the Inspector's murder.

Lord Carmichael visited the scene of the murder of Inspector Girindra Nath Banarji in Masjidbari Street. Such visits are calculated to stimulate a spirit of working cautiously and

carefully in subordinate officers.

NAYAK,
Oct. 29th, 1915.

7. The *Nayak* (Calcutta) of the 29th October thanks Lord Carmichael

"Bravo, Lord Carmichael!"

for visiting the scene of the Masjidbari Street outrage, and says that the public are now assured

that this time the police will not be able to concoct anything with regard to the case. The doings of the police in connection with the Chitpur Road outrage and the Musalmanpara bomb case have considerably lowered them in the public esteem. The people can now see that the days when Sir Frederick Halliday was the *de facto* ruler of Calcutta are gone and the Governor of Bengal wants to see everything with his own eyes. This is as it should be. For in times like the present, bunglings by the police and failure of Government cases are likely to lead to much mischief. What is wanted now are officials like those who maintained peace in India during the Mutiny.

NAYAK,
Oct. 26th, 1915.

8. The *Nayak* (Calcutta) of the 26th October has the following:—

"We and you."

We newspaper editors are accustomed to offer advice unasked to all and sundry. If in seeking thus to offer advice, our language becomes in any degree strong, the authorities send us to jail, and treat us like thieves and dacoits. In India, under no previous ruler, did this curious creature—yclept the newspaper-writer—exist. It is the English who have called into being this creation, comparable to Viswamitra's (the creation of the cocoanut and some other delicious fruits is ascribed to the sage Viswamitra). It was by holding out this curious apple of Sodom as a bait that Lord Metcalfe captivated us; that is why the Metcalfe Hall still stands besides Koilaghat on the river-bank. When we secured this right, this liberty to express our opinions regarding the administration freely and unrestrictedly, none of us ever dreamed that behind it lay concealed such venom. Now, after a hundred years, since the time of the partition of Bengal, we, all of us, have had it brought home to us by bitter experience that even though one may not be guilty of thefts, of dacoities, still merely for speaking the honest truth, one may incur penalties the same as thieves and dacoits.

That is why none amongst us in these days speaks the truth. Everybody contents himself with discharging his functions as editor merely with translations of news from English papers. For the experience of these few years has clearly taught us that for a subject people, to try to live on equal terms with the ruling race even in a small matter, is most impertinent, and impudent. The subject people will continue to remain such and the ruling race will always continue as the jewel on their heads. A subject people should never outstep their proper bounds.

We shall explain clearly why we have said so many things. The anarchical movement is steadily spreading in Bengal. Their party is being considerably strengthened. Yet Government is proving unable to do anything at all to check this movement. The anarchists are murdering anybody and everybody whom they once resolve to murder and are robbing those whom they think of robbing. The more the police and the law are becoming strict, the more do the audacity and daring of the anarchists seem to be growing. The Anglo-Indian editors are writing and saying whatever they like. The *Statesman* suggests that all political suspects in Bengal should be interned. Some people propose that the police should be armed with greater powers, and repressive measures should be enforced. If, as a retort to all this advice, we frankly speak our thoughts, we shall incur the wrath of everybody and probably the authorities will take advantage of legal flaws to stop the publication of the *Nayak*. It is the definite certainty of that contingency which keeps us silent on many occasions, though we might know many secrets, though we might know the real feelings of the people of the country. But we cannot always persist in silence. For three generations we have been making a living by accepting service under Englishmen and hence we cannot refrain from making a protest when we see things done which are directly injuring or will directly injure the interests of the English. We have in consequence sometimes invited trouble, but nevertheless we cannot keep quiet. Hence risking whatever may be in store for us, we shall say a few things:—

- (1) No matter how much, in order to please the authorities or to save ourselves from the unfriendly attentions of the police, we may pretend to be startled at these assassinations and to call these murders of policemen, horrible and dastardly; the real fact, quite clear to those who know the inward truth, is that there are certain sections of the community which are pleased rather than sorry at these murders. Generally speaking nobody in the community is struck with horror at these crimes. Those who do not openly express their joy thereat, remain indifferent. Formerly a dacoity or murder inspired horror and people tried actively to catch the offenders. No such effort is made now. Unless impelled by self-interest or by the prospect of direct and prompt monetary reward, nobody now helps the police in any way in connection with these murders and dacoities. Without seeking to give individual examples, we may say generally that none of these murders, beginning from that of Nandalal Banarji and ending with that of Girindra Banarji, have been the subject of strong reprobation from the public universally. Many people secretly rejoice at the reports of these murders.
- (2) Ninety-nine per cent. of the public believe that of the youths who are being convicted and imprisoned for these murders and dacoities 99 per cent. are innocent. Nobody can catch the real dacoits and the real anarchists; they cannot possibly be caught. For there are not wanting in the country many people who endeavour in many ways to shield them. Even the Moslem rustic salaams and keeps them in hiding. The reason is that these anarchists use the money obtained by their dacoities in charitable gifts, in maintaining the poor, in feeding the hungry. As a matter of gratitude, therefore, there are many people in Bengal who are ready to shield them. Thus it is beyond the capacity of the present-day policeman to arrest the real conspirators. The

more innocent men are being sent to jail, the more are the anarchists increasing in numbers.

- (3) Almost everybody in the country now regards the police with deadly hatred. Many people feel a pleasure in baffling the efforts of the police. For this reason, the property stolen in these dacoities and thefts is not being traced so far. Thousands and lakhs of rupees of property seem to be sinking into invisibility. It is for Government to find out why the police are so much hated by the people. But we shall say this that if Government puts any question to anybody regarding the anarchical movement, nobody will reveal the actual truth. Everybody will seek to evade trouble by saying things which will please the authorities. Apparently the English police officers of the present day have not the ability of their predecessors of the past. The modern sahib does not seem to be able rightly to understand us. Perhaps also no European in these days is so hard-working as he was in the olden days. As we have already said, many European officers now discharge their official duties with an eye only to their own interest; they are more busy looking after their own promotion than governing the country well.
- (4) The majority of the anarchists are educated men. They know the law and they know also how to evade the law. Besides they have a large staff of spies. They keep themselves informed of what is happening in many departments of Government, and in particular they possess every possible information about the movements of the police. There are very few provinces in India where they have not ramifications of their society. So they have the amplest facilities for concealing themselves. If they are to be caught, smarter policemen than those now in service will have to be employed in all the provinces of India. Government is indifferent to that need and hence the anarchists are absolutely fearless.

Such being the situation, the more Government resorts to repression, the more will the anarchical movement spread in the country. And that is what the anarchists themselves want. They know that with the growth of repression, if innocent people are sent to jail in increasing numbers, their work will be made easier. The more they succeed in filling the public with a hatred of the British Government, the more they succeed in spreading anti-British feeling in the country; the safer will they be. You are governing this great and immense country with a mere handful of Europeans. You are able to carry on that work so far with success because the people of the country have all along helped you. The more the people of the country side with the revolutionaries, the more will unrest and dacoities increase. What you and I may not know a dozen other people may know. If the people of the country come to help the anarchists, it will become utterly impossible to stamp out this terrible evil. Many high-placed Englishmen now realise that the people of the country are already friendly to them to some extent. So nothing should be done now which may make them more friendly to the anarchists. Many people in the country believe that the European community do not want to hear the unpleasant truth any more. Hence almost everybody in the presence of Europeans contents himself with making only profound bows and flattering speeches. The feeling of trust and respect formerly prevailing between blacks and whites, the rulers and the ruled, has vanished. Our rulers do not trust us now to any large extent and we, on our part, have ceased to open our hearts to them. Hence both parties are now having to put up with all this trouble.

We have talked so much, but who will listen to it or act upon it? We have said our say, it is for you to do your duty now. The Empire belongs to you and it is for you to defend it. We have said so much because we enjoy happiness under your rule. We wish to make that bliss permanent, and hence are forced occasionally to speak the truth.

9. The *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 28th October writes:—DAINIK BASUMATI,
Oct. 28th, 1915.

The anarchical movement in Bengal. When a whole population undergoes a sudden transformation in disposition and tastes, sociologists in order to trace the causes undertake a thorough analysis of all the social conditions. The *bhadralok* population of Bengal have always been inoffensive Vaisnavas, unwilling to be mixed up in any kind of a row. Moreover, with the advent of English education and culture, many of the higher caste people have become regular fops. It was Sir George Campbell who first tried to introduce athletic games among the English educated youths of Bengal. It was he also who first made a rule that no Bengali was to be made a Deputy Magistrate unless he could ride. After him, during Sir Charles Elliott's *regimé*, games, sports and gymnastics came to be more and more popular. Sir Charles had the tank at Marcus Square filled up so that it might be used as a playground. Football became popular among Bengalis in his time. Mr. Harry Lee, the Chairman of the Calcutta Corporation, took steps to provide play-fields for the Bengali youths. In course of time Bengali boys came to be more and more physically strong, fond of sports and energetic. During the administration of Sir John Woodburn, *lathi*-play, the *Vir-Ashtami* vow and the Sivaji festival were gradually introduced into Bengal. After him, when Sir Andrew Fraser was Lieutenant-Governor, trouble arose over the partition of Bengal. Schools for teaching *lathi*-play were started in many villages in the interior and in the different quarters of the Metropolis. Expert old *lathials* were brought over from Jessore, Khulna, Bakarganj and Nadia in order to teach regular *lathi*-play to the lads. In order to see them exhibit their skill high-placed English officials used to be present and they also gave away prizes to those who showed their proficiency in the art. Gholam Murtaza at this time came and instructed the lads in swordsmanship, the use of the revolver and of the knife. Branches of the *Anushilan Samiti* sprang up all over Bengal with phenomenal rapidity.

While the youths of Bengal were thus being trained up and were displaying their newly acquired aptitude by ministering to, and helping the pilgrims on, the occasion of the first *Ardhodaya Yog*, thereby earning the blessings of the whole population, the partition of Bengal was effected, and simultaneously there occurred serious collisions between Hindus and Moslems. Hindu idols were desecrated, Hindu-Moslem riots took place and generally speaking Bengali boys came to realise the need of physical strength. The biting sarcasms of the *Englishman*, its sneers regarding Hindu widows, the enmity of the Moslems and the riots in every village, and most of all, Sir Bampfylde Fuller's unrestrained language—all these induced the Bengalis to appreciate the benefits of organisation and unity, so that they began to combine, and when *lathi* failed them, had recourse to revolvers. The University encouraged the study of science and the students made use of this knowledge by manufacturing bombs. A new era and a new spirit appeared in Bengal,—a radical change came over the spirit of the Bengali.

If, during this transitional period, instead of Sir Andrew Fraser and Sir Bampfylde Fuller, Sir Henry Cotton or Sir James Bourdillon or Mr. Bolton had ruled over the two Bengals, the anarchical movement would not have obtained such a firm hold on Bengal. At the outset, after some time, the anti-partition agitation subsided to a large extent, but Sir Bampfylde Fuller gave the anarchical movement a new lease of life by his doings on the occasion of the Barisal Provincial Conference. Neither Fuller nor Fraser knew the Bengalis. They were used to the repressive methods of rule favoured in Northern India and they tried to introduce those methods into Bengal. As wrought-iron, by repeated hammering, is made stronger, repeated blows strengthened the youths of Bengal. At this time, some of the youths of Bengal came to form the acquaintance of some French and German anarchists. The acquaintance confirmed them in their anarchical tendencies. It is unnecessary now to mention all the old unpleasant facts in detail. It will be enough to say that the Bengalis did not come to be expert dacoits and practised murderers in a single day. Through defects in the administration, because of the variations in the amount of punishment

awarded, many educated Bengali youths were converted into dacoits. Had they not been punished to the same extent as thieves and dacoits, had they not been made to live in the company of thieves and dacoits, had not old dacoits been called up to serve as their instructors in *lathi*-play, the situation would not be so bad as now. Having once tasted the sweets of money obtained by dacoity, and having found how incompetent the police were to find out the real culprits, many people were attracted to dacoity as profession. It is now difficult to wean them from it; indeed there is no official now capable of applying the proper remedies. The result is that any police officer who shows any particular skill and contrives to collect any secret information about the anarchists, is shot to death by the latter. For the anarchists know—

- (1) That it is the Bengali police officers who are the skilled detectives, who know the country and its people, who act as the eyes and the ears of the English officers. So if these men can be punished, the English officials can be reduced to a state of impotence. That is why all the energetic Bengali police officers are being killed one by one.
- (2) They have their spies and know many things about the police, and so can provide against danger.

It should be known that many of the young anarchists are clever and well educated. If they are to be caught, it must be by clever men, and are there such men in the police force? If there are, how is it that all these murders of police officers, from Nandalal Banarji to Girindra Banarji, have not been traced, save in a few cases, where the offenders were caught red-handed? The present-day dacoit is not of the class of old dacoits. These used to commit dacoities simply for the sake of money and they feared the law and Government. The present-day well-educated dacoit, on the other hand, does not fear the law and knows how to evade it. Moreover, the anarchists regard these thefts and dacoities and assassinations as no sins. They have no idea that they are doing anything wrong. In spite of the dacoities and murders they commit, they mix in society unabashed, utterly oblivious of any tinge of compunction for their deeds of murder. It is difficult to detect offenders of this class. It seems also that their resources are many. Where do they deposit all their stolen property? Where are all the lakhs of rupees they steal, disappearing?

We have described the situation and the change in the spirit of the country above; it is now for the rulers to establish peace in the land. Efforts in that direction are not being spared and Government is not indifferent to that work. That is why we venture to speak out our thoughts like this. The population of Bengal generally know nothing of anarchism and cannot understand its principles. They fear the police and the anarchists equally. They hold that to hunt down and punish these anarchists is the duty, not of themselves but of the police. Moreover, the risk of losing their life compels them often to keep silent, though they might possess valuable information. It can be asserted emphatically that on the whole Bengalis are loyal. There is no intelligent man in Bengal who wants to see British rule destroyed. But we Bengalis cannot quite clearly see what is now our duty at this crisis. This anarchical movement is quite new to Bengalis. They have never been familiar with revolvers and bombs. That is why its first manifestations have startled and unsettled many of them. If during these unsettled times, the advice of the *Statesman* is accepted and all suspects are detained, a panic will be created all over the country. No good will be done by unnecessarily adding to the public state of alarm. The hopeful thing is that an able statesman like Lord Carmichael is now our ruler. We cannot think what harm would have ensued but for his being in office. The whole population is ready to help Government, only there must be men to utilise that help. There must be skilful officers prepared to inspire the trust of the people. Lord Carmichael can do the needful and probably will do so.

10. The *Rangpur Dikprakash* (Kakina) of the 26th September

"The press problem."

writes :—

The Indians are like foreigners in their own country. This is proved by the Press Act which prevents them from speaking out their mind. When a man's lips are forcibly sealed, the pent-up feeling in his mind generally finds an outlet through a more dangerous channel. This happened after the gagging of the Press by Lord Lytton. This time also demands of securities have caused and will cause the death of many a newspaper, and we are afraid of the consequence. We cannot believe that Government is really desirous of killing the Indian Press, which it has nourished with its fostering care. We believe that Government is very often led in its actions against newspapers by men who put wrong and preverted interpretations on their writings. Any suspicious writing should, in our opinion, be sent to experienced and reputed editors for opinion.

RANGPUR
DIKPRAKASH,
Sept. 26th, 1915.

11. The *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 28th October refers to a

Internments in Bengal.

recent statement in the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* that in the matter of the internments in Bengal,

Lord Carmichael's hands are being forced by the authorities at Simla and that recently His Excellency narrowly escaped censure because of certain adverse comments he made against the Bengal police. If these reports are false, they are most reprehensible, and if true, they should be inquired into.

DAINIK BASUMATI,
Oct. 28th, 1915.

12. The *Bangali* (Calcutta) of the 2nd November cannot see any reason

The case of Pandit Munshi Ram.

why Pandit Munshi Ram, who was interned by Government, has not got an allowance similar to that of Mr. Muhammad Ali and others. The

reasons for such difference of treatment should be explained.

BANGALI,
Nov. 2nd 1915.

13. The *Nihar* (Contai) of the 12th October writes that thefts and

"Terrible lawlessness."

dacoities have become very prevalent in Contai.

It cannot be said that every one of these cases is the result of the present famine in the subdivision, for a large number of lawless people, mostly Musalmans, have taken advantage of the present distress to carry on their nefarious trade. There are many old offenders in the town of Contai and the villages of Darna, Basantia, Purusutampore, Phulbani, Chaulti, Durhapur, Govindaberabarh, Mahishamunda, Raghurampur, etc., and these men have spread a rumour that thefts and dacoities will not be punished in the present time of distress. Some hâts and houses have already been looted. It is necessary, therefore, that a police-station should be established at some central place, so that all this lawlessness may be put down.

NIHAR,
Oct. 12th, 1915.

14. The *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 27th October takes

Killing monkeys at Puri.

exception to the killing of monkeys by the Puri Municipality in the sacred town of Puri, where

it is grievous sin to destroy animal life. Time was when no European was to be seen at Puri and when animal food was not available there. But now the town has become a sea-side resort of Europeans and quite a number of English hotels have been built there. Why, asks the paper, commit a fresh sacrilege in the town by killing monkeys and thus hurting Hindu religious feeling at a time like the present?

DAINIK BASUMATI,
Oct. 27th, 1915.

(b)—Working of the Courts.

15. The *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 29th October is glad that the

Engaging counsel to defend poor defendants.

Hon'ble Sir Henry Richards, Chief Justice of the Allahabad High Court, has issued an order to the effect that in every case of appeal in the High

Court, in which the defendant is too poor to engage Counsel, the court will engage one on a daily remuneration of Rs. 80. The order should be extended to District courts also.

DAINIK BASUMATI,
Oct. 29th, 1915.

16. The *Bangali* (Calcutta) of the 30th October takes exception to the

"Administration of justice at Benares—Infants sentenced to whipping."

sentences of whipping recently passed on two boys, aged 10 and 14 years, respectively, by the Joint Magistrate of Benares, and describes the punishment as quite inhuman. The paper fails to under-

stand how a Magistrate, who is supposed to be a civilised person, could have inflicted such a barbarous punishment on two little boys, when the ends of justice might have been met by sending them to a reformatory school.

BANGALI,
Oct. 30th, 1915.

DAINIK BHARAT
MITRA,
Oct. 29th, 1915.

17. The *Dainik Bharat Mitra* (Calcutta) of the 29th October says that

Appointment of Judges in the
United Provinces under the
Defence of India Act.

the United Provinces Government has made a departure in the appointment of Judges in the Benares Tribunal, formed under the Defence of India Act, by appointing three official Judges.

On other tribunals at least one non-official was appointed. The paper asks, will not the United Provinces Government remove this defect by appointing a non-official as a Judge in this tribunal?

DAINIK CHANDRIKA,
Oct. 30th, 1915.

18. The *Dainik Chandrika* (Calcutta) of the 30th October is glad to find

Sir John Woodroffe.

Sir John Woodroffe temporarily appointed Chief Justice of Bengal, and would have been more glad

to see him made permanent in the post.

(d)—Education.

DAINIK BASUMATI,
Oct. 28th, 1915.

19. The *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 28th October refers to the

A University complaint.

case of an I.A. student of the Krishnagar College, who obtained the permission of the Syndicate to

appear at the last I.A. Examination, although he had not attended the fixed percentage of lectures. He passed the examination, but his name did not appear in the Gazette. On enquiry, the Principal of the College was informed that the Syndicate did not permit him to appear at the examination but that the University clerk, through mistake, informed him that his prayer was granted. But will the poor boy suffer through the mistake of the University? The paper appeals to the Viceroy to inquire into this scandalous case, which, by the way, is not the first of its kind. A good many scandals will be revealed once an inquiry is started.

BANGALI,
Oct. 28th 1915.

20. Anent the above, the *Bangali* (Calcutta) of the 28th October hopes that Lord Carmichael, the Rector of the University, will remedy the mischief which has been done.

Ibid.

MUHAMMADI,
Oct. 29th, 1915.

21. The *Muhammadi* (Calcutta) of the 29th October publishes a letter complaining of the inconvenience that is being felt by the poor teachers of *maktabs* and *pathshalas*

An educational complaint.

owing to the Sub-Inspector of Schools, Western Division, Kushtia, Nadia, having directed that the quarterly payment of bills hitherto made should be henceforth made half-yearly. He also tears up unnecessarily the attendance registers of the *maktabs*, and addressing the Hindu students, explains to them that the Hindus call Moslems *Yavans* in the same way as they call the Kols, etc., non-Aryans.

(e)—Local Self-Government, and Municipal Administration.

BANGALI,
Nov. 1st 1915.

22. The *Bangali* (Calcutta) of the 1st November writes:—

"City improvement."

The other day when a proposal to widen Parel Road was placed before the Bombay Improvement Trust, Sir V. Thackersey declared that it was premature for the Trust to spend large sums of money on projects of this character. Much more urgent than these are projects for the improvement of insanitary *bustees*, and they should be taken up first. Sir Bhal Chandra Krishna supported this view and Mr. D. E. Wacha declared:—"The Improvement Trust was not truly working for the purpose for which it was created. Its primary purpose was the improvement of insanitary areas which still existed in the city like sores. The widening of roads was necessary only where heavy traffic demanded it. The Trust had wasted crores of rupees in fruitless enterprises."

Mr. Wacha concluded by declaring that the improvement of unhealthy *bustees* should first of all be undertaken by the Trust. These remarks about the Bombay Improvement Trust may well be applied to the Calcutta Improvement Trust. To judge from the way in which the Calcutta Trust is acting, one would think that the Trust has its own ideas of the meaning of "improvement" quite different from what we understand by the word. The Calcutta *bustees* remain as they were. The Trust has not so far taken up the question of their improvement, the dirty lanes continue as of old breeding-grounds of cholera, plague, small-pox, typhoid, etc. This is a truth and no exaggeration. The *bustees*, too, are full of narrow unhealthy lanes and uninhabitable houses.

The unnecessary widening of streets already broad may be an improvement of a sort, but we do not want to see the money of the poor hunger-stricken people of this country wasted. This is the universal public opinion. Mr. Bompas may be amazed at this impudence on the part of the Indian public. To hold that widening Chowringhee or improving the almost deserted road to the Tollygunge Club or opening out avenues by demolishing houses in the better parts of the city are not improvements, may, in his view, be sheer lunacy. Nevertheless we must say that adornment and beautification are not the improvements we want. Many Europeans hold that we are barbarians, incapable of adopting European civilised methods, devoid of a sense of civic duties—all of us wandering in the gloom of barbarism like the aborigines of the Andamans, and that is why we always protest whenever a scheme of town improvement is broached. But that is all wrong. The long list of charitable bequests for public roads in our country shows that we do not want foreigners to teach us the value of public roads. Modern Europe has nothing new to show upon the principles of town-planning and road-making laid down in our ancient works like *Sukra-niti*, *Brihat Samhita*, etc. The fact is we do not object to a beautification of our towns and a widening of our roads. But absolutely urgent work should be taken up first of all. Let there be broad roads where a dozen motors can proceed abreast of one another—we do not object to that. But before that let the houses of the poor, etc., be rebuilt. Let steps be taken first to save those whom poverty has compelled to forget the elementary rules of hygiene. Let the lanes where the sunlight never penetrates be first widened and then let it be the turn of Chowringhee to be widened. Let the *bustees* first be opened out before an avenue is run through the breast of the city. Let plague, cholera and typhoid be first expelled from the city before parks are laid out. We cannot support the justice of the policy of carrying coal to Newcastle. We shall unhesitatingly say that the way in which the Trust is carrying out improvements, utterly ignoring absolutely necessary projects of reform, is not reform but destruction.

There is still time for the Calcutta Trust to take warning from the example of the Bombay Trust. Let public opinion force the Trust to adopt utility as their motto, before beauty.

(g)—*Railways and Communications, including Canals and Irrigation*

23. Referring to the scheme of deepening the channel of the Sarasvati river in the Hooghly district, the *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 29th October prays that the Government may be good enough to deepen the channel of the Yamuna also between Kanchrapara and Halisahar.

DAINIK BASUMATI,
Oct. 29th, 1915

24. The *Nihar* (Contai) of the 5th October writes:—

NIHAR,
Oct. 5th, 1915.

"A public danger." Some ten or twelve days ago, when the water overflowing from the Subarnarekha began to flood Contai we prayed to the Irrigation authorities to open the sluice-gates of the Orissa Coast Canal at Pichhabani and Sarpai and the lock-gate at Dandaparulia. A telegram was also sent to the Commissioner of the Burdwan Division. But all in vain. The result is that the whole area is now in flood, and as most of the paddy-fields are under water, a serious damage will be done to the crops unless Government take prompt measures to save them by having the flood-water drained off.

25. The *Nihar* (Contai) of the 12th October has the following:—

NIHAR,
Oct. 12th, 1915.

"An irrigation complaint." The problem of drainage of rain-water is becoming more and more alarming in the Contai subdivision. A few showers of rain fell at the beginning of *Aswin*. This rain-water was drained from the Subarnarekha and Barachawka region into the Orissa Coast Canal, and through the crevices in the sluices of this canal it deluged the corn-fields. It is 20 or 22 days since this happened, and still the flood-water has not passed off sufficiently. Many petitions and telegrams have been sent to get the water drained off, but as yet to no effect. The late rice plants in the flooded area have been destroyed by the water. Even kitchen vegetables on *dhosa* homestead lands are on the point of being

destroyed in many places through long submergence in water. Fish stocked in tanks have been lost through overflowing. Fruit trees are dying. The court-yards of houses are under water. The destruction of grass on high *dhosa* land has caused a scarcity of fodder. The root-causes of all this evil are (1) crevices in sluices, and (2) want of an efficient arrangement to drain off rain-water. We have been tired of discussing the question of crevices in sluices, but unfortunately the attention of the authorities has not yet been drawn to the matter. But for the personal efforts of the worthy Subdivisional Officer in the matter of drainage, the condition of the subdivision would have been worse still. The situation may still be saved to a certain extent if the water is even now drained off without delay. The Governor is prayed to make a permanent arrangement in this connection.

(h)—General.

DAINIK BASUMATI
Oct. 28th, 1915.

26. The *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 28th October learns from the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* that it has recently been decided that officers of Government drawing salaries below Rs. 500 per mensem will not be entitled to private interviews with the Governor. The public are bound to feel dissatisfied if they thus see social precedence regulated strictly by pecuniary standards.

NAYAK,
Oct. 27th, 1915.

27. People are saying, writes the *Nayak* (Calcutta) of the 27th October, that Lord Carmichael will inaugurate a *zubber-dust* rule in Bengal. We are, however, confident that such a wise and generous ruler can never do anything of the kind.

DAINIK BHARAT
MITRA,
Oct. 31st, 1915.

28. The *Dainik Bharat Mitra* (Calcutta) of the 31st October says that, though on account of the war it is not possible to make a full criticism on the Civil Service Bill, yet it should not, therefore, be construed that Indians are pleased with it. We do not blame Government that it has been forced to adopt this course in view of the difficulties created by the war. It would have been well if the Indian Government had been given the power of choosing the candidates in India. If Indians only are appointed during the next two or three years, it will popularise the administration a good deal.

DAINIK CHANDRIKA,
Oct. 31st, 1915.

29. The *Dainik Chandrika* (Calcutta) of the 31st October is of opinion that instead of passing the Indian Civil Service Act, Government could have increased the age limit for the competitive examination for those who are now serving in the Army or Navy. This would have served the purpose equally well.

DAINIK BASUMATI,
Oct. 30th 1915.

30. The Government, writes the *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 30th October, would have done well if it had followed the *Englishman's* advice to publish the report of the Public Services Commission at once, for there is a likelihood of the purport of the report leaking out in the private talks of the members of the Commission, thus giving rise to an agitation. Again, if South Africa can have a general election of the members of its Parliament during the war, why cannot India have an election of the members of its Legislative Councils during this period? Will the present members of these Councils remain in office *sine die* till the war is over?

DAINIK BASUMATI,
Nov. 1st, 1915.

31. Now that the Government has sanctioned the post of fourth Secretary in the Bengal Secretariat, the *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 1st November hopes that Mr. K. C. De will get a permanent Secretaryship.

DAINIK BASUMATI,
Nov. 1st, 1915.

32. Some time ago, writes the *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 1st November, our contemporary of the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* took exception to there being now nine officials to administer the provinces of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa and Assam, though in the old days, when the three provinces were one, Sir George Campbell ruled the whole of it alone. But then one's prosperity is inevitably followed by an increase—often an unnecessary increase—in the number of one's attendants and followers. Such a thing should not, therefore, be protested against.

83. Referring to the rumour that the Government of India has requested every Provincial Government under it to curtail expenses, the *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 2nd November writes :—

DAINIK BASUMATI,
Nov. 2nd, 1915.

The *Englishman* is quite reasonable when it says that expenses may be greatly reduced by abandoning the construction of New Delhi and a new High Court in Bihar. New posts are also being created during the war. What saving can the Government expect to make by discharging a few poor clerks and peons instead of applying the scissors in the right direction?

34. The *Safir* (Calcutta) of the 30th October, in referring to the reply given by the Hon'ble Mr. Burns to the Hon'ble Tej Bahadur Sapru, of the United Provinces Legislative Council, about the purchase of certain journals by the Government, remarks as follows :—

SAFIR,
Oct. 30th, 1915.

The United Provinces Government and vernacular newspapers. We cannot say whether Government purchases these journals on account of their policy or whether the policy of these papers is due to Government patronage. In this connection the paper quotes the opinion of the *Hindusthani*, which says : " My friend has put a halter round my neck and now he carries me wherever he likes." Anyhow, these papers deserve to be congratulated. They are rising in estimation, does not matter in what quarter. The condition of those papers which depend on the public for their existence may well be imagined at this time.

V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

35. The *Medini Bandhav* (Midnapore) of the 4th October publishes correspondences speaking of the prevalence of severe distress in the Nandigram thana, Basudevapore and Egra thanas, Hijli thana, Ramnagar thana and Khejuri thana of the Midnapore district. It is reported that Gangadhar Jana, of village Baratanya, Khairu Khan's daughter, of village Naynan, and Shaikh Sama, of village Nilpore, have died of starvation in the Nandigram thana. Many other people are said to be on the point of death. One Kali Sen, of village Daulatpore, has died of starvation. Everywhere people are living on insufficient and unwholesome food. Crime has increased.

MEDINI BANDHAV,
Oct. 4th, 1915.

36. The *Nihar* (Contai) of the 5th October writes that great distress prevails in Contai and thefts and dacoities have become very frequent. The paper asks Government to arrange for the sale of Rangoon rice in the subdivision at cheap rates and to grant *taccavi* loans to the people.

NIHAR,
Oct. 5th, 1915.

37. A correspondent to the *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 27th October writes that great distress now prevails in Bankura, especially in the village of Kenjakra. This village was at one time the seat of many industries, which have all disappeared since the appearance of famine. If these industries, says the writer, can be revived, the present distress will be removed.

DAINIK BASUMATI,
Oct. 27th, 1915.

38. The *Nayak* (Calcutta) of the 28th October publishes a letter from a student of the 2nd class, of the Bankura Hindu School, dwelling on the acute famine conditions prevailing in the south of the district and on the inadequacy of the relief organisation so far started. In particular, the respectable middle classes stand in need of help; Government is about to open relief works for the labouring classes. The sight may be daily seen of women in tattered rags, reduced to skeletons, hungrily snatching up food which in other times would be left only for cattle.

NAYAK,
Oct. 28th, 1915.

39. A correspondent to the *Bangali* (Calcutta) of the 30th October writes that floods have again appeared in Feni, and the eastern parts of the subdivision are under water. The whole of the *aus* crop has been destroyed, and rice is now selling at 4 annas per seer. The people are in great distress and cattle are suffering from want of fodder.

BANGALI,
Oct. 30th, 1915.

DAINIK BASUMATI,
Oct. 27th, 1915.

40. The *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 27th October does not think that the sum of Rs. 50,000, sanctioned for tuccavi loans in Mymensingh will at all be adequate, as the three thanas, where the loans are to be granted, comprise a very large area. The paper also invites Government's attention to the prevalence of cholera in Tangail and in Mymensingh town.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

TARJOMAN,
Nov. 2nd 1915.

41. The *Tarjoman* (Calcutta) of the 2nd November expresses its great regret that the King-Emperor has met with an accident and prays for his speedy recovery. It goes on to note that it has not transpired as to the place where His Majesty is now stopping.

DAINIK BHARAT
MITRA
Nov. 2nd, 1915.

42. The *Dainik Bharat Mitra* (Calcutta) of the 2nd November says that at times, in the war telegrams, there occur mistakes in the names of places. The reason of this is that the names are written in a variety of ways and some of the places are so insignificant that they are not to be found in the map at all. This is the reason why the Viceroy's telegram, which was published in our yesterday's issue, contained some mistakes. It was written there that the Austrian army, after having crossed the Kulubria was proceeding towards Birkagrad. At the time of writing, it occurred to us that it was a mistake. There was another great mistake in the original telegram: for "eastwards" it was written "westwards."

SAFIR,
Oct. 30th, 1915.

43. The *Safir* (Calcutta) of the 30th October, in referring to Maharaja Rutlam's proposal to present a Dreadnought to the Government and Maharaja Manghroli's criticism there on, which has appeared in the *Times of India*, says that this proposal is being looked at with great interest. Let us see how this scheme fares. We hope that this will assume a practical shape.

BANGALI,
Oct. 29th, 1915.

44. The *Bangali* (Calcutta) of the 29th October writes:—
India, the mouthpiece of the Indian National Congress in England, publishes the reports of two incidents, a perusal of which will open the eyes of our rulers to a new fact in the present critical times. We take this opportunity to place our fond desire before the British Raj once more:—

PICTURE NO. 1.

India says: "The Maori regiment is winning great glory in the Dardanelles Campaign. A direct hint is thus conveyed to the "native" races in the Empire, that help is also being obtained from those who are waiting to be employed in the war.

"We hear that a rather curious thing has recently happened in Ceylon. Sir Robert Chalmers, the Governor of Ceylon, asked the Colonial Secretary's permission for the formation of a Singhalese contingent consisting of a hundred men, and this permission was granted. The necessary preparations were, therefore, made and many Singhalese offered themselves for enlistment. The would-be Singhalese soldiers passed the test prescribed for military service. The Brigadier-General commanding His Majesty's forces in Ceylon had, however, his own ideas as to the fitness of Singhalese for military service. He invented a new kind of test, in which the Singhalese who had passed the prescribed examination mentioned above were required to hold their rifles by the butts in the right hand which should be stretched in front and support the guns in a horizontal position for a minute. Most of the men failed in this "feat" and the idea of a Singhalese contingent had to be given up."

India adds: "A large number could not perform the feat, and the idea of a contingent fell through, as it was no doubt intended that it should."

We will not express any opinion on the matter. It must, however, be borne in mind that examiners are generally very hard-hearted and that

military examiners are no exception to this rule. We doubt whether Joffre, Kuropatkin, Oama, Nogi, Botha, De Wet, or even French and Roberts could have passed the impossible test mentioned above. Nor are we sure that the Brigadier-General himself can perform such a feat. But then there are many examiners who cannot answer the questions which they set for the examinees. For instance, Rai Saheb Dinesh Chandra Sen cannot spell many Bengali words correctly; and there are many Bengali words which are Hebrew to Rai Saheb Haran Chandra Rakshit, but they are appointed University examiners all the same. So the peculiar examination which the Singhalese were asked to go through will not at all appear strange to us people of Calcutta who are inhabitants of the *Subha* of Bengal which is under the jurisdiction of the Calcutta University.

Our readers have seen how the martial ardour of the Singhalese has been quenched. We will now ask them to look upon another picture in another part of the world.

PICTURE NO. 2.

The same paper, *India*, writes :—

"The French take a completely different view of such matters. They rather encourage the growth of military spirit among the coloured inhabitants of their colonies instead of discouraging it. A Bill is going to be placed before the Paris Chamber of Deputies empowering Government to raise an army of seventy lakhs of African and Asiatic soldiers and send them to the front next autumn. If the Bill be passed into law the inhabitants of all the colonies and dependencies of France will be entitled to be admitted into military service and enjoy, in return for such service, the full rights of French metropolitan citizens. Statistics show that seven lakhs of very efficient soldiers can be recruited in Alergeria and Tunis, three lakhs in West Africa, and two lakhs and eighty thousand in Indo-China. The Bill will also provide for the granting of pensions to the families of such of these soldiers who may be killed in action and the paying of special allowances to the families of soldiers employed on the battlefield."

What else can we say to this than repeating the couplet with which every Bengali folk-tale ends : "My story endeth and the *Natia* thorn withereth." What the French can do is not an impossible or difficult task for the English. The English are masters of a half of the world and can, in the language of the *Ramayana*, say : "Wherever in the world the sun appears there is my empire." The sun never sets in the British Empire. A gigantic army can be raised from this vast Empire and such an army is sure to secure victory for the British Raj. This army can never be the source of any mischief to the Raj. And if, after the attainment of victory, this army proves to be in any way the cause of any trouble for the Raj, we are sure that the English nation, who can easily swallow and digest the venom poured forth by Germany, will be able to treat it with indifference.

Strenuous attempts are being made to recruit soldiers in England. It is a pity, however, that the earnest desire of the people of India who are eager to lay down their lives for the British Raj, is not being fulfilled. We are very sorry that it should be so and we may in this connection say to the English in the language of the poet-saint Ramprasad :—

"You do not know the art of tilling, Englishmen, for you have allowed a fertile land like India, which would have yielded gold, to remain uncultivated."

45. The *Nayak* (Calcutta) of the 1st November writes :—

"German deceit."

Sir O'Moore Creagh, ex-Commander-in-Chief of His Majesty's Forces in India, has written a letter to the *Times*, in which he says that innumerable German spies were at large in India previous to the war, and that although the Government of India were fully aware of the fact, they took no steps to put a stop to it. Sir Valentine Chirol also writes to the same paper that until the breaking out of the war every English resident in India used to have a strong animosity against Russians, whom they considered to be the only danger to the Indian Empire. It was, says Sir Valentine, for this reason

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that the Government of India used to be averse to the idea of any decrease in India's military expenditure. No Englishman then ever thought a year ago that Germany was England's enemy and was wishing for her ruin. It was our present Viceroy who had the prescience to know this and to secure for England the friendship of Russia. The civilian community, however, were quite enamoured of the Germans whom they helped in every way they could and to whom they were always ready to open their bosoms. Lord Hardinge's caution was thus disregarded and the country is now suffering from the mischievous consequences of this neglect.

Just as England is full of German spies, so also secret agents of Germany are present everywhere in India. These secret agents have among them more black men than white men, and it is the former who are doing more mischief in the country. But then it is useless to speak of all this, for our rulers do not pay much attention to this question but are rather busy hunting newspapers and rash young men who may happen to say anything carelessly. Our rulers did not care to ascertain the reason why Inspector Nripendra Chandra Ghosh was killed. Sir Frederick Halliday who was at the time the Commissioner of Police in Calcutta, did not like to hear anything against the Germans. Nripendra was in possession of very definite information about the anarchists in Bengal and, in fact, the whole of India, being in league with Germany, and if he were alive to-day many an interesting secret connected with the matter would have been before the public. Hence he had to lose his life. The mischief done by Germany in this country is not to be remedied by sending a few insignificant Bengali boys to jail. German influence has penetrated into every stratum of the Indian community. German deceit is quite extraordinary; there are German spies in every village in Bengal; and in places where rice and jute are largely grown a very large number of spies in Germany's pay are at work. The fun of it all is, that to Indians every white man with a *topi* is a member of the ruling race who deserves his *salaam*. Outwardly the Englishman and German look alike and it is not possible for any Indian to discriminate between the two. The result is that his white skin enables the German to do with impunity things which no black man can think of doing easily. The German spy knows much more of the affairs of India and her people than the English, who have been ruling the country for more than a century and a half. Although none of us has any detailed information about the things which are being done in our country in secret, we can easily guess that something very serious is going on. Many young men are missing from home and where can they be in hiding? Not one or two, but innumerable youths belonging to respectable families are leaving their homes and concealing their whereabouts so carefully, that not even the faintest clue can be found. Many dacoities are being committed. Where is all the loot being concealed? We do not mean to say that our rulers are blind to all this; but they do not perhaps see in the situation anything so alarming as we do. We are only echoing the note of alarm which Sir O'Moore Creagh has sounded in England. We wish well of the English and pray for the continuance of British rule in India. More than this we are incapable of doing. We can only caution our rulers against an impending danger, and we now use this small privilege in the interest of our rulers' welfare.

PERSIAN EDITION OF
THE HABUL
MATIN.
Oct. 25th, 1915.

46. The Persian edition of the *Hablul Matin* (Calcutta) of the 25th October says:—

War of twelve armies.

During these days the Near East question has assumed a greater importance than that of the Eastern and Western fronts. For the last 50 years this question, which relates principally to the Balkans, Asia Minor and Central Asia, has been engaging the attention of the great statesmen of Europe, who have been persistently trying to solve it by the equitable partition of the territories concerned, with a view to the establishment of a lasting peace in the West. The result appears to be that though the Anglo-Russian Convention of 1907, the last Balkan war and the treaty of Bukharest did not settle the Eastern question, yet they served to bring it nearer solution. But fortunately or unfortunately, Turkey joining Germany in the first instance and Bulgaria joining them subsequently, have rendered useless the 50-year old labours of European statesmen in regard to the decision of the

Eastern question. We still hold to our former views that English and French statesmen, who too have during this period devoted much attention to the Balkans, have made three great mistakes: firstly, they allowed Turkey to join in this war. If Turkey had not joined in the war, over and above other advantages accruing to the Allies, the Balkans would never have been involved, and it would have been also possible to localise the war between Serbia, Montenegro and Austria, with the help of the neutral States and Turkey, and thus prevented its spreading throughout the entire length and breadth of the Balkans; secondly, the promise given by France and England to hand over Constantinople to Russia, after taking it, was one to which no Balkan State could give its assent; thirdly, the Allies' dilatoriness in dealing with Bulgaria induced that State to join Germany and Austria, as it was already known that the co-operation of Germany, Turkey and Bulgaria would change the map of the Balkans, defer the settlement of the Eastern question and involve the whole of the Balkans in war. The latest policy adopted by Greece is not free from uncertainty, and no reliance can be placed on Roumania as well, for it is doubtful as to which side she will join. If Greece does not join the Allies till Serbia is destroyed, then whatever steps she takes afterwards will prove fruitless. While Greece, contrary to all expectations, has revoked her promise to join and Italy too has up to this time only contented herself by promising to help, it is known that Bulgaria, Austria and Germany had anticipated that Serbia, if unaided, would not be able to resist. The fear is that the Allies will not be able to send her timely reinforcements. The *Times* of London writes that Serbia can be attacked from six points. It is known that when three big Powers attack a small State she cannot be expected to withstand their onslaught for more than a few days. Serbia, during these five months of war, has shown historic bravery, which is in no way inferior to that shown by the Belgians. The object of Germany and Austria is to destroy Serbia before reinforcements from the Allies reach her, and establish uninterrupted communications with Turkey through Bulgaria and Serbia. The difficulty here is this, that, on this front also Germany has forestalled the Allies. This has led certain journals to criticise the Allies because they were unable to foresee the present events in the Balkans. The point now is that if Serbia is destroyed, Greece and Roumania will have very little courage left to oppose Germany and Austria; and if the Germans reach Constantinople, the Allied forces in the Gallipoli Peninsula may not consider it advantageous to remain there. The chief attention of the Near East question is directed towards Italy, because she has great interests in the Balkans and is in a better position to deal with the situation there than Russia, France and England, both by land and sea. One thing which may be predicted regarding the Balkan question is that the past labours of Western statesmen having come to naught, new plans for the Balkans are sure to be drawn up, which it is quite possible may engage the attention of the statesmen of Europe for a long time to come and produce in the end unfortunate results, because the situation in the East having completely changed, the balance of power in the West will need readjustment. The paper here refers to the pretext which Greece has put forward for repudiating her obligation to Serbia, which she had bound herself to fulfil by the Græco-Serbian treaty, and then proceeds to refer to the Rumanian mission to Petrograd, which, according to some, has a twofold object: firstly, to exact from Russia the price of Rumania's neutrality in the war; and, secondly, to gauge the position of Russia at this moment. Others are of opinion that the mission bears the peace proposals of Germany to Russia. Anyhow, Rumania's attitude is uncertain and it appears that it will become in future one of the widest theatres of war in the Balkans.

Eastern Front.

The *communiqués* show that the Germans having strengthened their positions, are very busy constructing trenches and fortifications for the winter. The whole effort of the Germans is directed towards taking possession of the Gulf of Riga and Dvinsk before the winter sets in, and the telegrams show that on these fronts tremendous fighting is going on. The Russians have assumed the offensive along the whole front, especially in the south, and have

taken prisoners and booty. If the Gulf of Riga and the city of Dvinsk fall into the hands of the Germans, the invasion of Petrograd will be easy. The military experts at Petrograd believe, that the Germans cannot stay in Russia during the winter, and if they do their losses will be great. It is possible that in the spring the Russians may be able to increase their output of men and munitions to such an extent that the Germans will not be able to resist them. The London papers consider that Germany has prudently kept the better part of her forces at a position where, if necessary, they can at once fall back on East Prussia. It is the conviction that howsoever much Germany may push forward her advance, and that even if she takes Petrograd and Moscow, the ultimate result will be the defeat of the Germans. This conviction is based on the defeat of Napoleon after his great victories and on the Czar's manifesto to his troops, which says that Russia can never be defeated. But many other experts have expressed a belief that it would be well if the Russians were able to drive the Germans out of their territory during the winter; otherwise, after the winter the difficulties of the Germans will diminish and those of the Russians will increase, which will give the former great advantages there. Others say that the plan of campaign has been drawn up in England, according to which Russia should remain on the defensive till the winter is over and as soon as the spring arrives the French and the English, whose preparations would in the meantime be perfected, would assume the offensive, compelling the Germans to retreat from Russia, pursued by the Russians. Others think that the sole object of Germany is to establish uninterrupted communications with Constantinople, so that she may be able to set the Turkish army free to advance on the Caucasus on the one hand and on Baghdad and Egypt on the other. This will enable Germany to devise new means for keeping Russia and England engaged in those regions, and in this way keep her troops intact on the Eastern and Western fronts. It is also thought that if Germany is successful in the Balkans, the war is sure to spread to Asia Minor and Central Asia. The aim of Germany and Austria is to keep their enemies engaged and scatter their forces so that they may be defeated. But the statesmen of England and France having come to realise this, are trying to collect and increase their forces. That is why England is trying to make military service compulsory for all persons from the age of 19 years to 40 years. Though the people are at present opposed to this, yet if the patriotism of England demands it, it will be accepted. The conviction of the statesmen of England and France is that after all, the victory will be theirs on account of their resources being great, their forces being larger, and their mastery of the seas being complete.

Western Front.

This week no important news has been received from the Western front, except that attacks and counter-attacks have taken place. An English journal states that operations on the Western front in France have lately shown that when the preparations of the Allies are complete, in spring, they will be successful in driving the Germans out of France. It is said that the last attacks made by the English and the French were for the purpose of gauging the strength of Germany, by which they have come to know that Germany has only forces enough for the defensive and that their power to take the offensive in France has diminished a good deal. It may be said that the situation will remain unchanged during the winter, and that if even in the spring it does not end decisively for either of the belligerent groups, then during the summer peace may be concluded.

The Dardanelles and Gallipoli.

During this week no reports of any big battle in the Dardanelles and Gallipoli have been received. The only fact that the telegrams report is that the Turks have made attacks with the object of blowing up trenches near their own and have sustained great losses, and that both the English and the French have completed their naval arrangements and increased the number of battle-ships in the Dardanelles. It is significant that the situation in the Balkans seems to have brought about a lull in the fighting in the Dardanelles. The recall of Sir Ian Hamilton to report on the state of affairs shows that at

present the attention of the English and the French is not so much directed towards Gallipoli and the Dardanelles as to the question of saving Serbia and getting the better of Germany and Austria in their attempt to establish uninterrupted communications with Turkey.

Persia and the War.

The telegrams which have been received from Simla show that the political horizon of Persia is slightly brighter; the minor disturbances that occurred in the south are at an end, and Mirza Ahmed Khan Daryabegi, the Governor of Toman, arrived in Bushire to administer the whole of the Gulf region and was highly honoured by the English officers. The English lowered their flag and the Persian national standard was hoisted in its place. This shows that all the minor differences between the two Powers have been settled, that the tribal disturbances are over, and that the English Government has been fully satisfied and reassured. It appears that Daryabegi in his latter years may earn for himself a place in history by rendering invaluable services to his native country. One good quality of Daryabegi is that he is not a pro-European and always shows brotherly feelings towards the tribal chiefs and tribes round about Bushire and inside it. Woe to the pro-Europeanism which was about to destroy the 50-year old friendly connection between Persia and England. The English have made a good choice, because a Persian, who has no pro-European tendencies, can maintain good relations between the two Powers. It is interesting to note that Daryabegi is better acquainted with European languages than the pro-Europeans, knows well the requirements of the country at the present moment, and has at the same time an intimate knowledge of English policy. We were at first opposed to Daryabegi, but recent events have shown to us that Daryabegi deserves our respect and affection.

47. The *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 2nd November writes:—

"The change of Ministers."

It is impossible for us to surmise the cause of the almost wholesale change of Ministers in the Government of France. Generally such a change in the course of a war means a change in the war policy. The *Englishman* surmises that the failure of the policy of the Allies in the Balkans has something to do with the change of Ministers in France. There is another side of the question. The Germans will put a sinister construction on this change of Ministers. They will say that the Allies have no continuity of purpose and are less friendly towards each other than they were before. This is, however, not the fact. The Allies are determined to continue the war till German militarism is finally destroyed. In fact it is the will of God that the war will continue till Europe abandons materialism and seeks the protection of spiritualism.

48. The following appears in the *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 1st November:—

"France."

When the Allies' offensive began in France General Joffre said that the advance would not cease until the last German had been driven out of France. But we find that the Allies have been on the aggressive only now and then and that they have been unable to maintain a steady advance. Some people are of opinion that General Joffre only goaded his soldiers to greater exertion by saying this, and that his resolve could not frighten the Germans who had learnt of the real state of things through their spies. Others, again, say that the Allies' offensive began in reality but had to be suspended because of the necessity of sending troops to the Balkans. After a definite plan is decided upon in the Balkans, the Allies will resume their offensive in the west on a much bigger scale than before. It is also said that the Allies are preparing themselves for renewing their advance, which will begin as soon as the preparations are complete. If this be so, we must say that the allied Generals are committing a great mistake, for, so far as we know, the Germans are already exhausted and a vigorous attack from the Allies is now sure to be successful. The opinion has been expressed by some people that the Allies are now trying to take possession of certain railway routes, which will enable them to drive the Germans out of France, but we find the Allies to be advancing steadily. Their progress in Alsace-Lorraine also has not been heard of since June. The Germans now say that if the Allies could

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have driven them back as they have forced back the Russians, they (the Allies) would have come as far as the Rhine; but that their (the Allies) line would then have become thinner and the Germans, who are not like Russians, would have become strong again. We do not know whether the German statement is based on truth, but the fact, that they have been defeated by the Allies in spite of their (the Germans) being aware of the contemplated allied advance, shows that they (the Germans) have now become weak. It would have been well for the Allies if they had kept up their offensive in the west instead of having their attention diverted to the Balkans.

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49. The *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 2nd November says:—

"Italy."

In spite of intense efforts the Italians have not been able to make much progress in the Alps. It is also not possible for them to do so during the winter. Again, the intensity of fighting in the east and south of Trent leads us to think that the Austrians are trying to advance in the south. They have even made some progress near Riva. Had not this advance been checked, the Austrians might have emerged from the region of Trent and attacked the Italian flank. It is certain that sooner or later the Austrians will try to attack the Italians in this way. The present move may be only a beginning of that. The scheme may be taken up in right earnest by the enemy after Serbia has been conquered.

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Oct. 27th, 1915.

50. The *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 27th October writes:—

"How long more will it last?"

The result of the affair in the Balkans will decide once for all how long more the war is to last and show how much the two contending sides have achieved after a year's struggle. In spite of the territories conquered by Germany in France, Belgium and Russia, the advent of winter is sure to handicap her operations and Russia has already begun to force her backwards slowly but steadily. Russia is by no means exhausted, and a considerable portion of the German army will now have to be kept at the eastern front in order to check the Russian offensive. On the western front all the elaborate fortifications made by Germany have been demolished and her high hopes dashed to the ground. The battles of Hooze and Loos have proved that the German line is not invulnerable, and Germany will have to keep a very large number of her troops engaged in the western theatre. The Italians also are steadily advancing towards Austria and once they cross the Alps they will come down upon the Austrians like an irresistible avalanche.

Germany is trying to baffle the Allies by entering into a league with Bulgaria and trying to set the Balkans ablaze. She (Germany) has now been able to see that—(1) it will never be possible to defeat England by sea, (2) England is the mistress of the seas and England's naval power is far superior to that of her own, (3) the attempt to cripple British commerce by submarine piracy has failed, and (4) zeppelin attacks on England can never serve any useful purpose nor can they be practicable when the cold weather sets in. Germany is, therefore, trying to create troubles for the Allies in the Balkans. If she can crush Serbia, secure Rumania's sympathy and, with Bulgaria's help, open a passage between Berlin and Constantinople, the Austro-German troops will be able to reach Asia, proceed to the Caucasian region and towards Bagdad, and weaken the powers of Russia, France and England. The Germans are already trying to attack Egypt from Beershaba and making preparations for protecting the Bagdad Railway, but Serbia is bravely resisting the German attack and she will be aided by England and France, who are both making careful preparations for the purpose. Neither of the Allied Powers will henceforth be in want of men and, as His Majesty the King-Emperor said recently, the longer the war lasts the easier will it be for the Allies to crush Germany. France and Russia can, if they like, make peace with Germany immediately, but they do not want such a peace.

If Germany succeeds in her move in the Balkans, she will be able to provide herself with food-stuffs and munitions quite plentifully with the help of Turkey. She will, therefore, stake her all on this attempt. There will thus be very severe fighting in the Balkans. There will be a similar struggle in the west and the east as well, for the Allies will try to divert Germany's attention. All this will denude Europe of soldiers. Germany already

shows signs of exhaustion and is in the grip of epidemics, and there may be another epidemic of typhus fever in Serbia. How long is this war to last? God only knows.

51. In the course of a review of the Balkan situation, the *Nayak* (Calcutta) of the 30th October says that according to the King of Greece and M. Ziamis, his Prime Minister, the Bulgarian attack on Serbia means simply an extension of the field of the great European war, and has no connection with the main Balkan problem. On this plea Greece has evaded her treaty obligation to help Serbia in her present difficulty. But the fact that she is herself maintaining an attitude of "armed neutrality" makes it possible that she will at last join in the war when her military preparations are complete.

NAYAK,
Oct. 30th, 1915.

52. The *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 2nd November says that the position of Montenegro is critical. The Austrians are entering into the country from the north, and may attack it from the east also by trying to join hands with the Bulgar army at Uskub. On the west Austria can easily besiege the Montenegrin coast. It was also rumoured that Albania had attacked Montenegro from the south. If so, the condition of Montenegro must be very serious. It was also rumoured that the Allies would send help to Serbia through Albania, but how can this be possible when Albania is openly befriending Austria? The attitude of Greece is mysterious and perplexing. She has given assurances of friendliness towards the Allies. Nevertheless, pro-Bulgarian news are being published in the Greek press. The continued neutrality of Rumania also is perplexing.

DAINIK BASUMATI,
Nov. 2nd, 1915.

53. The *Dainik Bharat Mitra* (Calcutta) of the 28th October says that the Serbian war will bring about strange developments. It will not be surprising if the States which are at present closely watching the struggle in Serbia enter the arena of war as soon as opportunity offers. It is extremely difficult for Germany, Austria, Turkey and Bulgaria to score a victory against Serbia which is a mountainous country, especially at a time when she is getting full assistance from her Allies. It appears that there will be human slaughter in the Balkans during the winter. Let us wait and see how things turn up.

DAINIK BHARAT
MITRA,
Oct. 28th, 1915.

54. The *Dainik Chandrika* (Calcutta) of the 29th October, referring to the recent military situation in Serbia, remarks that the enemy is stated to have crossed the Drina and entered Serbia on the west. In the east, the Serbians are falling back, while on the south, all the attacks of the enemy have been repulsed, but the Bulgarians have captured Uskub. This latter is bad news for the allied forces landed at Salonika. Some time ago it was stated that the Allies had occupied the Uskub-Salonika Railway and were holding it against Bulgarian attacks. If that be true, how could the Bulgars, in spite of being attacked on two sides by the Allies and also in the face of naval bombardments, have managed to capture Uskub? With Uskub in Bulgar occupation, the Allies will find it difficult to send troops to help Serbia.

DAINIK CHANDRIKA,
Oct. 29th, 1915.

55. The *Dainik Chandrika* (Calcutta) of the 30th October writes that Germany is not likely to come out triumphant in her recent attack against Serbia. The difficult nature of the country and the desperate valour of the Serbian troops alike make the chance of German success a remote one. Moreover, the Allies are sending up troops to help Serbia to make a stand. In spite of Lord Lansdowne's recent pessimistic speech, it must not be forgotten that the Balkan war is merely an episode in this great struggle. Really decisive results are to be looked for only on the western front.

DAINIK CHANDRIKA,
Oct. 30th, 1915.

56. The *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 26th October has the following:—
Although English and French troops have joined the Serbs, the situation in Serbia has not improved. Austro-German, Bulgar and Turkish troops are fast advancing into the country. Hence the Athens correspondent of the *Morning Post* says that it is necessary to land more allied troops at Salonika this very week so that they may be in the battlefield by the middle of next week. This we learn from a London telegram

DAINIK BASUMATI,
Oct. 26th, 1915.

dated the 22nd idem. The correspondent, moreover, says that allied troops have driven off the Bulgars towards the frontier, but have not as yet succeeded in taking Strumnitza. He does not say whether fresh troops are required to take this place. We think that he has spoken in a general way, having regard to the deplorable condition of Serbia.

Bulgar troops are fast entering into Serbia. It seems that their aim is to occupy the Salonika-Uskub Railway. By threatening Nish on the north and Uskub on the south, the Bulgars will bring about two serious changes in the situation in Serbia. Under the circumstances, unless more allied troops are now hurriedly sent to Serbia, as the correspondent says, it will be difficult to improve the situation in future.

BULGARIA'S SUCCESS.

It appears from the war news that Turkish and Bulgarian troops have been more victorious and have advanced more rapidly than the Austro-German troops. There is no report of the Bulgars at present advancing in the north. There are reports of their advance towards Nish in the centre and Uskub in the south. A London telegram, dated the 22nd idem, says that, according to an Austrian report, the Bulgars have reached a place west of Pirot. Pirot is 40 or 42 miles south-east of Nish. In advancing north-west from Pirot, the Bulgars will have to encounter the forts at Bella Palarka, a place 10 or 15 miles from their present position. If they can conquer these forts then only can they attack Nish. Under the circumstances it seems that the Bulgars have begun the most important contest in this direction. The southern army also is having a big fight. We do not think that it will be easy for this army to easily capture an important place like Uskub. War telegrams say that Bulgar troops have advanced on both the north-east and south-east of Uskub. On the north-east they have established themselves in the country between Vrania and Kunanovo. On the south-east they have occupied Radovisti, Istip and Vallis and are now trying to occupy Kuprullu, where fierce fighting is now going on. These attacks from two sides have made Uskub very insecure. Neither the Serbs nor the Allies on the north or south are being able to send much help to Uskub, and there is not even a chance of their being able to do so very soon. The Bulgars have occupied portions of the most important railway of Uskub, north and south. Consequently the allied troops have no railway to help them. The only relieving feature of the situation is that the Bulgars are still far off from Uskub. The allied troops may still relieve the place by forced marches on foot or in motors.

POSITION OF THE ALLIED ARMY.

The General of the allied army has adopted a novel plan for saving Uskub. He is trying to attack the southern wing of the southern Bulgar army, and this attempt has been successful to a certain extent. Allied troops are advancing from a place in Serbia from which the Bulgar frontier is nearest. They have crossed the Varda river, east of Demirkapard town. From Demirkapard Istip is 20 miles. If the allied army can cover these 20 miles, Uskub may be relieved of Bulgar attack.

AUSTRIA AND GERMANY.

Austro-German troops are not being able to make such rapid progress as is being made by the Turks and Bulgars. Reports are also scarce from the northern part of Serbia. The situation is not, therefore, quite clear. On the whole, the Austro-Germans are advancing along the rivers Moava and Mava, and the Serbs are gradually receding before them.

57. The *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 29th October has the following:—

"Serbia."

DAINIK BASUMATI,
Oct. 29th, 1915.

Austrian, German and Bulgarian armies are advancing in three directions to attack Nish, the most fortified place in Serbia. It is impossible for a small State like Serbia to alone check this simultaneous attack. This is why the Allies are sending troops to her help. But still the situation in the country does not seem to have improved in any appreciable degree.

The German army is advancing on at least a hundred mile front from Abrenovas on the south-west to Ursova on the east. The Bulgarian army is advancing on a nearly two hundred mile front from the Bulgar-Rumanian frontier south of Ursova to a point 30 miles from the Greek frontier on the south. The Austrian army has crossed the Drina on the Montenegrin frontier and is advancing towards the east. The road to Serbia is open through Montenegro on the west and the Greek frontier on the south. A small Serbian army is trying to keep the road through the Rumanian frontier also open, but the Bulgar-German armies are fast advancing and trying hard to combine. The road through Montenegro to the Adriatic is also not very secure. There are only two thoroughfares here, and the Allies landed troops at Montiveri to despatch them to Serbia by these thoroughfares. But Austria is placing new guns at Kataro and there is a possibility of Cottinje being captured and the Montenegrin coast blockaded. It is not also very convenient for the Allied force to pass through. Greeks are showing decided partiality towards Germany, in spite of treaty obligations to help Serbia and Britain's offer of the island of Cyprus. It seems that the Allies will not long have an open road through Greece. Consequently the situation in Serbia must be said to be most alarming.

We shall now show how the Austrian, German and Bulgarian armies are trying to surround the Serbian armies in the region of Nish. After conquering the hill south of Belgrade the German army is advancing towards the south-east from Semendria and Bosarevaz. It is also attacking the hills between Marava and Mlava. Before this advancing and attacking army the Serbs are slowly falling back. Hence the London telegram, dated the 27th idem, says that there is now a gap of only 35 miles between the advancing German and Bulgarian armies. It seems that the enemies will first capture the copper mines in this region and then proceed towards the north-east of Nish.

East of Nish Bulgarian troops, after capturing Pirot, are advancing along the Nassava river to guard the Sofia-Belgrade Railway. These troops are receiving support from those who have scored victories in the region of Niyasovaz, north-east of Nish.

Bulgarian troops have secured a fourth footing in the region of Varna also, south-east of Nish. They first occupied the portion of the Salonika-Nish Railway and then gradually occupied Kumanovo, Kuprulu and Krivolak, not to mention Rovavisti, Ishtip, Velles and other places east of the railway. After occupying this vast territory, at least 80 miles in length, connected with a railway wire, the Bulgars have recently gained a great victory. They have occupied Uskub by advancing from the direction of Kumanovo. This victory will tell seriously on the Serbian army by cutting off the railway communication between its northern and southern portions. Any communication between them will henceforward have to be made by difficult routes along the frontiers of Albania and Montenegro.

The loss of Uskub also means the great loss of the only centre of medical aid to the Serbian army, the chief station of the British Red Cross society. From such a convenient place the Bulgars may occupy the adjacent hills and advance towards Nish on the north-east and Prostina on the north-west. This makes an attack on Nish from the south and south-west possible.

A London telegram, dated the 27th October, says that the Austrian army has crossed the Drina near Visegrad. If these Austrians can advance fast, they may appear on the west of Nish in time to co-operate with the other armies attacking the place. We do not know how far the enemy's efforts to attack Nish from all sides will be successful, but it is extremely doubtful whether the Serbian army will be able to cope with this situation successfully.

There is still at least two weeks before the contest at Nish will take place. The German army will not attack this place without first being well-established and in good order. The situation, may therefore, be saved if the English and the French can, in the meantime, send sufficient help to Serbia and save the Belgrade-Sofia Railway line in north-eastern Serbia from being captured by the Germans.

DAINIK BASUMATI.
Oct. 30th, 1915.

58. Lord Lansdowne's speech in the House of Lords, writes the *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 30th October shows that the Allies have not been able, and most probably will not soon be able, to gain much success in the Balkans. If the German army can, after penetrating through Serbia and Moravia and conquering Nish and Uskub, enter Bulgaria, the situation in Europe will be changed. Rumania will probably maintain her neutrality for some time longer. Greece is decidedly partial towards Germany. After the German army's entry into Bulgaria, she will perforce take Germany's side or, at least, do nothing to favour the cause of the Allies. If the Germans be victorious in the Balkans, the names of Serbia and Montenegro will be effaced from the map of Europe. The entire country from Berlin to Constantinople will be in German hands.

It seems that the Germans want to pass the winter in some important place in the province of Riga. In the western theatre the Germans have constructed seven lines of defence up to the Rhine, which will take the French and English at least one year to conquer. If the Germans can, in the meantime, be masters of the Balkans, they will be gainers in three ways :—

- (1) The copper mines of Serbia and the oil-springs of the Balkans will be in Germany's hands and will be of great use to her in the preparation of munitions.
- (2) The Balkans and Turkish Asia will supply Germany with abundant provisions.
- (3) Germany will be able to bring Turks, Kurds and Arabs to fight the English and French in the western front just as the latter have brought the Indians, Algerians and so forth to fight the Germans there.

But to achieve these ends Germany will have to crush Serbia and Montenegro, and bring about a working compromise of the conflicting national interests of Rumania, Bulgaria, Greece and Turkey. This however, is almost impossible, for Rumania, Bulgaria and Greece will never be well-disposed towards Turkey. Already the Greeks in Turkey are being severely oppressed. The result will be that every one will distrust the other and secretly maintain friendship with the Allies. The Allies will be able to take advantage of this and foil the designs of Germany. It must also be remembered that the coalition between Germany and Turkey is based merely on mutual self-interest. If Turkey gains a little advantage, she will assume her real aspect and then Germany will find it extremely difficult to maintain her position.

It should also be remembered that one-half of the population of Bulgaria is Christian and the other half Musalman. It was Russia who gave Bulgaria, Rumania and Serbia their independent national existence. Now Bulgaria has turned traitor to Russia and the consequence of this treachery will be disastrous to her. Russia is not yet vanquished. Her forces have not been crushed. Not even Germany knows to what extent she will be able to recoup during the winter. Besides this, Italy will try her best to thwart Germany's efforts to extend her influence over the Balkans. We need not speak of the English, who stand to lose most by a German occupation of the Balkans. The French also have a large stake in this sphere. Consequently, the English and French will try hard to prevent Germany from being supreme in the Balkans. And they are sure to win in the long run. But in the meantime Serbia and Montenegro will perish in the hands of Germany, and Turkey and Bulgaria in the hands of Italy and Russia. And who can say whether Spain, Sweden, Norway and Switzerland will also not be gradually drawn into the vortex?

MOHAMMADI.
Oct. 29th, 1915.

59. Discussing the war, the *Mohammadi* (Calcutta) of the 29th October writes that in the western theatre, the Allied offensive has either been temporarily suspended for some purpose or the Germans have somehow managed to save themselves this time.

In the west, the Germans are approaching Riga and will soon be able to shell the town.

In Bulgaria, the bombardment and attack on Dedeagatch and its neighbourhood will not help Serbia much, but it will prevent Turkey from helping Bulgaria to the extent she otherwise could. Indeed, it is Turkey which must mainly bear the brunt of the defence of this position.

Marshal Hindenberg is said to contemplate halting at Riga during winter and to resume his advance towards Petrograd next spring. Riga is one of the chief open ports in Russia, and if it is in German hands, the transport of munitions and troops by sea during winter will be comparatively easy. The Baltic fleet is not likely very much to hinder such transport, for the whole land-area from East Prussia to near Riga is now in German occupation. As for Bulgaria, she has to defend her northern frontier against Rumania, but her Black Sea frontier is not likely to be violated by Russian troops, though Russian bombardments of Varna and other ports may be expected. Indeed, it will not be possible to hit Bulgaria hard from this side.

It is to the immense credit of Serbia that with her small population she is still withstanding forces immensely superior in numbers, some times with success. It is impossible to praise her prowess and her patriotism too highly. None can yet say which side Rumania will ultimately join. She owes her freedom to Russia and would probably join the Allied cause, but she is debarred by the temporary reverses of the Russians. She will probably wait, and when the war goes decisively in favour of one party, she will join them, and claim a share of the spoils of victory.

The Bulgarians have captured Uskub, the junction of two railways. The Allies are trying to prevent the Bulgars and Turks from capturing the railway line to the south of Uskub, and have landed troops at Dedeagatch, apparently to prevent Bulgar and Turkish troops from harassing the Allied forces at Salonika, the railway communication with which passes through Dedeagatch. The next struggle will be over the possession of Nish, for if the Austro-Germans are to help the Turks and Bulgars near Dedeagatch and Salonika, they must capture the railway from Belgrade to Nish.

Greece is said to have been offered tempting concessions in the Adriatic by the Allies. Germany cannot have much to tempt her with and cannot seriously injure her either, though her exposed sea-board makes her an easy prey to the Allied fleets. Nevertheless, Greece still seems undecided in her attitude, though with a slight leaning towards the Allies. Germany cannot threaten Greece too far now, for that might drive her openly to take sides with the Allies and then Rumania too might join the Allies. If, however, the Austro-Germans can join hands with Bulgaria through Serbia, Germany will be in a position to menace Greece, but her threats will be of no avail, for Greece is already preparing for the struggle.

The paper next gives a translation of the King-Emperor's appeal to the people to join the army in larger numbers than now, in the course of which His Majesty is represented as saying that the enemy is excessively strong in money and in numbers and his organisation too is of a very high order.

Continuing, the paper writes that Germany is actually trying to involve Persia in this universal war. The Germans are collecting arms at certain Persian towns and have even set up a wireless installation. They are enlisting the Buktiyaris as volunteers and are striving to extend their intrigues even to Afghanistan. The British as an act of friendship to Persia have recently restored Bushire to the Persians, after occupying it since August last. This shows that the stories of German conspiracies in Persia are probably unfounded. For Persia and the Amir to join in the war will be suicidal, and the latter is too sensible to do anything of this kind. In spite of apparently mistaken reports to the contrary, the fact probably is that peace will reign in Eastern Persia.

60. The *Safir* (Calcutta) of the 3rd November has an article, as noted in the margin, in the course of which it says that the recent telegrams, official and non-official inform us that Uskub has been occupied by Bulgaria. Apparently this is very meagre news, but when we study the map it becomes clear that this incident is fraught with danger to Serbia. From the time the Germans sent

SAPIR,
Nov. 3rd. 1915.

their forces against Serbia, they have not been able to score such a victory as they have done at Uskub. The occupation of Uskub by the Bulgarians has increased the difficulties of Serbia, because so long as there is a single soldier of the enemy present there, the retreat of the Serbian forces will not be free from danger. As the question of the defence of Belgrade is assuming importance, reinforcements for Uskub are out of the question.

The political horizon of the Balkans has become very dark. The Allies were confident of Greek help to Serbia, but the refusal of Greece to render any help has created a grave situation.

DAINIK BASUMATI,
Oct. 28th, 1915.

61. The *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 28th October writes that the struggle in the Franco-Belgian region has, on the whole, abated in intensity of late, and if there is occasional heavy fighting, it is due to German attempts to recapture their lost positions. A Berlin *communiqué* states that the British recently captured German trenches to the east and north-east of Vermelles. Vermelles is 4 miles to the west of Halatch, and as Halatch and its neighbourhood were captured by the British some time ago, it is difficult to understand how fighting can go on at Vermelles. Anyway, it is apparent that the British forces have not moved far from Halatch. They have advanced and captured part of the Hohenzollern redoubt. The situation near Luce remains practically unchanged. Near Souchez and Givenchy, both the Germans and the French have advanced over different parts of the ground, so their relative positions may be said to be as before. The Germans are shelling the region between the Oise and the Meuse, but so far their attempts to advance have practically been unsuccessful.

SAFIR,
Oct. 30th, 1915.

62. The *Safir* (Calcutta) of the 30th October in its leading article says :—

Suicide of Turkey.

The withdrawal of King Ferdinand from the Triple Entente has given rise to various accusations against him. The most weighty of the rumours has, however, emanated from the quarter which is under the thumb of Shereef Pasha, whose name was not even for a moment mentioned by the young Turk party. It runs like this :—If Bulgaria joins Germany, then for the valuable sacrifices which she should have to make it would not suffice to give up Macedonia, but Turkey must be prepared to give up Constantinople as well. This idea originated in the brain of Von Der Goltz, at a time when Abdul Hamid became Sultan of Turkey. He suggested that Turkey should give up Constantinople and in exchange for it take other Moslem lands. But the Sultan did not accept this. Such suggestions were made from time to time but were always rejected, till things came to such a pass that Germany at once saw her opportunity at a time when Turkey was suffering from the effects of the war. Germany placed before her such baits that Turkey was forced to place her destinies in her hands. The flimsy arguments on which Turkey decided to give up her European possessions were placed before her by Germany in this wise : If the Allies win, then Constantinople would pass into the hands of Russia. If it remains in Germany's hands then also it shall have passed from Turkish hands. But the Germans, out of consideration for the Islamic people, would raise for Turkey a glorious Empire, which would include the Russian possessions in Asia, Egypt and the whole of North Africa. Now, is not this Empire better than Constantinople and a few miles of European territory? Bulgaria's help is extremely necessary for Germany and Germany must do everything to satisfy her. Macedonia alone will not suffice to draw these Bulgarians out. It will have the desired effect if before Prince Ferdy's greedy eyes is held the picture of a triumphal entry of Bulgaria into Constantinople, in attempting which in 1914 Bulgaria was defeated.

The young Turks on seeing how hopeless their position was from both standpoints, decided to hand over Constantinople to the Bulgarians in the event of a victory.

DAINIK BASUMATI,
Oct. 26th, 1915.

63. The *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 26th October has the following :—

The Armenian situation.

Armenia is the land of beauty in Asia. Although Christian, the Armenians can live in amity with Musalmans.

Consequently they have so long managed to live under the sovereignty of Turkey. Formerly Turkish Generals and Governors used sometimes to commit slight oppressions on them and carry away beautiful young Armenian girls to adorn their harems. Stories of these oppressions used then to send a shudder throughout Europe, and Gladstone's oratorical pictures of the misdeeds of Turkish officers caused many fainting fits in English society. Everyone then spoke ill of Turkey, and no Asiatic people was altogether exonerated from blame. No people in Christian Europe was capable of committing such oppression—such was the boast of Europe then. But this boast has been falsified by Germany's conduct in the present war. Not only so. With the help of Germany, Turkey is now destroying all males in Armenia—perhaps as a nation Armenian Christians will be wiped off the face of the earth. And civilised Christian Europe is calmly looking at this scene. The Pope is looking at it calmly and so are the neutral Powers—Spain, Sweden, Norway, etc. Is it to be expected that after this the Asiatics will look upon the Christian peoples of Europe as superior to them in civilisation and high ideals?

64. The *Nayak* (Calcutta) of the 27th October, referring to the Armenian atrocities, writes:—

"Ruin of Armenia."

The examples of barbarity and brutal oppressiveness which the German people and the Kaiser, who represent the most advanced type of European civilisation, have been showing, have made us lose all respect for Christian civilisation. Moreover, the passive attitude which the Pope and the Americans are showing towards the Armenian atrocities has filled us with disgust and astonishment. All this makes us sometimes think that it will be best if European civilisation kills itself by internecine quarrels.

65. The *Mohammadi* (Calcutta) of the 29th October, referring to the reports of Turkish oppression on Armenians, writes that it is unable to express any strong opinion regarding these outrages, because it cannot possibly know what the Turks on their side have to say regarding these allegations—whether they hold that the accounts given are exaggerated or whether they have any serious complaint to make against the Armenians. Furthermore, it should be remembered that protests against acts of outrage should be made irrespective of time and place, else they would have little moral value. The public still remember how the Bulgarians committed outrages on thousands of men and women only a few years ago. Apparently philanthropists were not very much roused to protest on that occasion. Even Germany, who professes so much love for Turkey, said nothing then. Was that right?

66. The *Dainik Chandrika* (Calcutta) of the 1st November thinks that the present rumour circulated from Copenhagen, to the effect that the Germans are badly in want of copper for their munition factories is, like a similar one circulated last year, intended to throw the Allies off their guard so that they may relax their vigilance over ships carrying war materials to Germany. But the Allies have by this time thoroughly understood the Teutonic character, and are no longer to be gulled by such rumours.

67. Discussing the course of the Russian campaign, the *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 28th October writes that the Germans having failed to make sufficient headway in the north and south against the Russians are now trying to break through the Russian centre, as a preliminary to an attempt to envelop the Russian forces. But before they can do this they must advance as far as Smolensk, from which they are now a long way off. Even if the German right and left wings manage to advance simultaneously with the German centre, it would take them four months before they could reach Smolensk. During these four months, the German left wing would occupy Riga-Dunaberg and strengthen their position there. Similarly the right wing would strengthen themselves at Pinskey. After thus effectively strengthening their position in winter, they would advance towards Petrograd next spring. This is the contingency foreshadowed by the *Morning Post* correspondent at Petrograd, but it is

NAYAK
Oct. 27th, 1915.

MOHAMMADI,
Oct. 29th, 1915.

DAINIK CHANDRIKA,
Nov. 1st, 1915.

DAINIK BASUMATI
Oct. 28th, 1915.

rendered improbable by the fresh move of the Austro-German forces towards Serbia.

DAINIK BASUMATI,
Oct. 30th, 1915.

68. In the course of a general review of the situation on the Russian front, the *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 30th October says :—

"Russia."

Since September last the German army has advanced. Consequently it has now a front of 700 miles instead of 800 miles. It is said that many German troops have been transferred from the Russian front. Nevertheless, fighting is going on, on this front with unabated intensity. According to military experts, the Germans will once again make a supreme effort to occupy the Riga-Dunaberg region. This seems to be a correct view. For at the present time when the Germans ought to be only on the defensive, they are making efforts to advance. The German army's effort to occupy this region by outflanking the Russian army in the north-east of Dunaberg has failed. Consequently, it is now attacking Riga and Dunaberg directly. Riga is being attacked from three sides and on all these sides the Germans have advanced very near the city. Severe fighting is going on in the region of Frederikstadt and Jacobstadt, but the Germans here have not yet been able to make any progress. The condition of Dunaberg is worse. The opposing German forces have advanced near it. There is, however, a forest tract between them and Dunaberg, which will take a long time to destroy.

DAINIK BASUMATI,
Nov. 1st 1915.

69. The *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 1st November writes :—

False alarms.

Some time ago Reuter's telegrams told us that martial law had been proclaimed in Moscow. We now hear that the step was taken to put down the disturbances created in that town by nihilists and other lawless persons. It is because such news is often sent out to India in an imperfect way that false alarms are created. The summary of Lord Lansdowne's recent speech also led to no end of unnecessary panic. Such things should not be allowed to take place at a time like the present.

PERSIAN EDITION OF
THE HABLUL
MATIN.
Oct. 25th, 1915.

70. The Persian edition of the *Hablul Matin*, under the heading

Extracts from *Serajul Akhar*. "Miscellaneous," publishes the following :—

The famous writer "Kostawa Harva" writes in the *Mujadilat Ijtimai* that the enemy has been able to torpedo and destroy English merchant vessels in the Irish Sea, i.e., on that coast of Ireland which faces America. It is not known to us how they have been able to reach the neighbourhood of Liverpool. One thing upon which we lay particular stress is that the enemy may form bases for submarines and attempt to increase their number, so that they may attack sailing vessels.

We Frenchmen and Englishmen used to think that we were among the great nations of the world and that the leadership of thought was with us. Now we are not able to do anything to nullify the mobility of the enemy. We used to consider them as merely our imitators and we were totally unaware of their intellectual capacity. They have invented the armoured motor-car and gained an advantage over us.

Under the same heading the paper tells us, on the authority of an article written by the celebrated French author, Martin St. Louis, in the French newspaper *Tan (Temps ?)*, that the enemy is well provided with instruments of observation, such as telescopes, etc., by means of which he keeps a good look upon us and not a single movement of ours is hidden from his eyes. The enemy is also very careful in concealing his movements. He has been able to surprise us by springing thousands of soldiers upon us about whose existence we were altogether unaware. He also lures us into his trenches by suddenly vacating them, and as our men proceed to occupy them, he mows us down by means of well-concealed guns.

SAFIR,
Nov. 1st, 1915.

71. The *Safir* (Calcutta) of the 1st November says that it cannot be expected that rulers, who are rivals of one another and are seeking the destruction of each other, will ever respect the treaties which they draw up for the safeguarding of their privileges.

The signatories of treaties in the Balkans.

According to the treaty of Bukharest, the boundaries of Rumania, Bulgaria, Serbia and Greece were fixed, Bulgaria promising to give to Rumania Silestria, Dubrija, Tubrakan, etc., and withdrawing all claims to

Kavala, Drina and Seraj as against Greece and making a similar concession in regard to Goinbuza, Monastir, Florina, Dubra, and Kuprulu to Serbia. These are things which may be considered as highly disquieting to Bulgaria. It is quite possible that Serbia and Greece have also similar grievances. So the treaty of Bukharest was a prelude to a bloody struggle in the future. It put the Balkan rulers on the watch for an opportunity.

In the Balkans there already existed grounds for rivalry and enmity. Bulgaria only wanted a pretext to move. So Germany, considering it a necessary element for her success, induced Bulgaria to join her, and the fire which had consumed the blood of lakhs of God's creatures and had been extinguished after great difficulties, has again been set ablaze. This time its flames will envelop the world.

It is said that Rumania and Greece will remain neutral. But as Germany and Austria are attacking Serbia from the north and Bulgaria is attacking her from the south, and are also attempting to capture the Belgrade railway, so that arms and munitions may be sent to Constantinople, Bulgaria may try to win back the territory lost to her by the treaty of Bukharest. In that event Greece will be faced by great difficulties. It therefore appears that means must be speedily found to curb the ambitions of Bulgaria, which makes the participation of Greece in the war all the more probable. Rumania will also have to join. The Balkans will present the same spectacle as in 1913.

If Austria and Germany succeed in reaching Constantinople, it will give a new lease of life to the German Alliance, and it is not improbable that German wickedness will reach Persia and create fresh disturbances in the Caucasus region.

After considering these things it cannot be said what the result will be. We hope that Germany will not be able to do anything before England and France, and that all her efforts will be in vain.

72. The *Safir* (Calcutta) of the 28th October says that Bulgaria by joining in the war has become a party to a new conflict in the Balkans. There is no doubt that Bulgaria has by participating with Germany shown an intense degree of selfishness and forget-

The new war in the Balkans—
The responsibility of Greece.

fulness of favours received. History bears witness that Russia is the liberator of Bulgaria from Turkish thralldom. By joining Germany, therefore, Bulgaria has adopted the rôle of a parricide. Her conduct has thus been of a piece with that of Turkey, who has also forgotten the favours and labours of the English and the French in the cause of her preservation. The blameworthy attitude which Turkey adopted for furthering the selfish ends of Enver Pasha has also been followed by Bulgaria.

Bulgaria having attacked Serbia, the Allied armies have proceeded to help Serbia. Italy will probably join. Rumania has not yet decided as to which party she is going to join. Apparently she will join the Allies. She sent her forces to the Bulgarian frontier before hostilities began, and has stopped the passage of munitions and arms through her territory to Turkey. If Rumania joins the Allies, Bulgaria will get into difficulties. She will not be a help to Austria, Germany and Turkey; on the contrary, her very existence will be threatened.

73. The *Tarjoman* (Calcutta) of the 2nd November says that some

Will not Japan join the war?

English journals discuss the question of Japan's joining in the present war in Europe, although Japan is giving her moral support to England and France. But the speech which Baron Kato, the late Foreign Minister of Japan, made before representative Japanese, shows clearly that Japan can on no account send her forces to Europe. The paper then goes on to give a summary of Baron Kato's speech.

74. The *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 2nd November infers from

Sweden.

the breaking off of commercial negotiations between England and Sweden that the friendship existing between them is greatly strained. Sweden is proverbially anti-Russian and pro-German. She will not long submit to the loss which British submarines are causing to her trade with Germany. The more

SAFIR.
Oct. 28th, 1915.

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Nov. 2nd, 1915.

DAINIK BASUMATI.
Nov. 2nd, 1915.

Germany will gain victories against Russia the more will Sweden openly show her love for Germany. There is indeed a long story behind the news of the breaking off of commercial negotiations. It seems that no European nation will be able to keep itself off the whirlpool of the war.

DAINIK BASUMATI.
Nov. 1st, 1915.

75. The *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 1st November writes:—

"Why has not Greece joined the Allies?"

Greece has not joined the Allies most probably because she thinks that such a step would not serve her interests. It cannot be that the relationship between the King of Greece and the Kaiser has in any way influenced the policy of the whole Greek nation. Greece has for a long time been eager to possess the Aegean Islands and a portion of Asia Minor, and perhaps she thinks that her desire will not be fulfilled if she joins the Allies. Russia is trying to possess herself of Constantinople, and when she succeeds in the attempt, her power will be paramount in the Aegean Sea and the western coast of Asia Minor. Greece will then have to depend on Russia's favour for the fulfilment of her desire. But is it probable that Greece is not siding with the Allies because she is not yet sure as to which side will win? No doubt she knows, as we all know, that the side in which England is fighting will be victorious, but the question is, when is that victory to come. Germany, Austria, Turkey and Bulgaria have not yet lost their power to do mischief. True, that the Austro-Germans have receded in certain places in Russia, but they have advanced everywhere in the region between the Baltic Sea and the Danube. Serbia is being attacked from three sides and is in a most critical condition. The English forces landed at Salonika are trying to join hands with Serbia, but there is no knowing how far they will be able to overcome the opposition of the armies of Austria, Germany and Bulgaria. The conveyance of arms and munitions from Austria to Turkey through Bulgaria has now become possible, and Turkey will now be able to offer a strong opposition to the British operations in the Dardanelles. All this must have inclined Greece to remain neutral.

RESALAT.
Nov. 2nd, 1915.

76. The *Resalat* (Calcutta) of the 2nd November says that the real

Why does not Rumania join the Allies?

reason why Rumania has not been able to join the Allies appears to be that she gets her supply of guns and munitions from the Krupp factory, and is therefore naturally dependent upon Germany. Rumania at the very commencement told the Allies that until shells of the size fitting the Krupp guns were supplied, she could not join the Allies. Germany offered to supply Rumania the amunitions necessary for the purpose, if she would agree to the free passage of munitions to Turkey, to which Rumania at once turned a deaf ear. In retaliation Germany has forbidden the Krupp factory to supply any materials to Rumania. Rumania is expected very soon to join the Allies.

RESALAT.
Oct. 28th, 1915.

77. The *Resalat* (Calcutta) of the 28th October, in referring to the

Murderous assault on the Egyptian Minister,

murderous assault on the Egyptian Minister, says:—

We regret very much that among the Mussal-mans of Egypt there are men of such low ideas who do not hesitate to murder their officers and officials. Any punishment given to them is too inadequate for their offence. It is the grace of God that the Mussalmans of India are free from such blemishes. They have shown both by words and deeds that they are thoroughly loyal and Government has hundreds of times recognized their loyalty.

RESALAT.
Nov. 1st, 1915.

78. The *Resalat* (Calcutta) of the 1st November says that the results of

After all who will win?

fighting in Europe which have up to this time come into prominence do not warrant a success for Germany and Austria. The war is proceeding apace. The immense resources at the command of England and her Allies lead us to think that victory will be for the Allies in the end.

NAYAK.
Oct. 28th, 1915.

79. The *Nayak* (Calcutta) of the 28th October writes:—

"What will happen?"

Many people ask, what will happen? Our reply is, the results will be according to the nature of the *Karma* done. Besides *Karma* and the results of *Karma*, there is no third thing on earth. When a sequence of *Karma* is remembered, the results

thereof may also be inferred to some extent. When the sequence of *Karma* is forgotten, the results also may not be explicable. What is inexplicable is regarded as fate and destiny. What will happen? The usual reply in our country to such a question is, what is fated to happen will happen. Wiser people say that the effects of *Karma* are bound to happen. We shall say something now about the effects of *Karma*.—

(1) This great European war is the result of Europe's own *Karma*. Ever since Columbus discovered America, till the present, Europe has been engaged only in making money, has wallowed in a sea of luxury, so to speak. She is now atoning for that sin. Thanks to her energy and activity, Europe is now unconquerable on earth—all other civilised nations on earth now lie prone at her feet, so to speak. That is why, like the destruction of the Jadu race, Europe is engaged in destroying herself. Science is the instrument of destruction she has evolved out of her own brain. Through repeated experiments and patient research, science has enabled Europe to acquire control over various material forces. These forces have been utilised in Europe solely to acquire wealth and to gratify the spirit of hatred. Science has devised new weapons for killing men and there is no other place on earth where those weapons may be used, so the Germans, in order to destroy Europe, are using them with deadly effect on Europeans themselves. In this moral world, it is a rule that creatures who cannot be killed by disease or by the weapons of others, are invariably killed by death-dealing weapons devised by themselves. The time is now ripe for the effects of *Karma* to be felt, and atheistic, luxurious, avaricious and vengeful Europe is now about to reap her reward. There is nothing new in this—such has been the course of events in the world from time immemorial.

(2) We are not surprised at the outrages committed by the German forces. A man who always goes about abducting other people's wives is bound to lay violent hands on the women of his own people, when others' wives do not happen to be available. Since the days of the Portuguese and the Spaniards, till those of the Germans, almost all the civilised nations of the whole of Europe have committed terrible and hideous oppressions on the weak and barbarian races of Asia, Africa and America, which are written deep in letters of blood in every line of every page of European history. The time is now come for those sins to be atoned. The Germans, accustomed to commit oppression, are committing oppression on the European Christian white races. For a worldly man, civilisation, charity, etc., are mere superficial adornments, which are cast off as soon as self-interest dictates such a course. The time is now come for Europe to thus cast off these adornments and stand revealed in all her brutish demoniac nakedness. This beastly nature cannot be got rid of merely by intellectual pursuits and energy, but only by piety, the practice of self-restraint and forgiveness, through successive generations. Europe never adopted such a mode of life, so the beast in her nature now stands exposed. There is nothing suprising in that: it is merely the normal effects of unrestrained luxury, arrogance, vengefulness and atheism now displaying themselves.

(3) It is unquestionable that victory will attend the right cause. But so long as unrighteousness exists, righteousness must fight to overcome her enemy. When there is a gangrene in the body, the knife has to be mercilessly applied to excise the affected part, so as long as Europe continues suffering from gangrene, the knife must continue to be used. In Europe almost everybody is imbued with a spirit of gross materialism, without any spirituality. So long as this spirit of materialism, of calculating gains and losses persists, fighting is bound to continue. So long as this base mercenary feeling exists, the war will not cease; only the winning party will find itself strengthened. So long as Russia was strong, the Balkan States kept quiet. Now that German influence is paramount there, all the States one by one are about to join Germany. If Russia again becomes strong, there will be severe fighting in the Balkans and ere long almost the whole population there may be destroyed. Both parties are resolved to fight to the bitter end; they know that the victory of one nation means the destruction of the other. So they will not cease fighting so long as any life remains in them. When the fight is finished, both parties will find themselves left wholly crippled. Europe then in fact will find herself in the predicament in which India found herself after the battle of Kurukshetra

and the destruction of the Kuru race. Turkey is taking advantage of the struggle to pay off old scores. All the Christian races are now engaged in war, so she is venting her spleen against Christians to the full by exterminating the Armenians and harassing the Greeks. If Germany wins, Turkey will become so arrogant that she will destroy all the Christian peoples who in the past trod upon her. In various ways the work of destruction in Europe is proceeding. It is the old story of the *Tantras* being enacted again before our eyes. Try to realise its significance.

So we must say that the inevitable is happening. Men are reaping the fruits of their own *Karma*. Such it has been always in the past and will be in the future, but of course there have been trifling differences in the particular manner of destruction on each occasion, indicative of the flimsy character of so-called human civilisation—that is all.

BANGALI,
Oct. 30th, 1915.

80. In an article under the marginally-noted heading, the *Bangali* "Industries of New Germany." (Calcutta) of the 30th October says:—

Babu Manmatha Nath Mazumdar says that German industries have made remarkable progress within a very short time. The secret of this wonderful industrial development is, says the writer, the intense patriotism of the German people who are doing all they can to drive foreign trade out of their country and spread their country's trade in foreign lands. The Germans are a people who are brought up from their childhood under strict discipline and taught to sink personal interests for the sake of the country's welfare. They implicitly obey their Government and heartily co-operate with it in everything it does. This loyalty to Government is the secret of the solidarity of the German Empire. The Germans are a highly intelligent race and every improvement made in science and art in any other country is at once adopted by them.

RESALAT,
Nov. 1st, 1915.

81. The *Resalat* (Calcutta) of the 1st November gives prominence to an article in the *Wealth of India* (Madras), from the pen of Saint Nihal Singh dealing with the question referred to in the margin.

82. The *Resalat* (Calcutta) of the 29th October publishes a short article, entitled as noted in the margin, in the course of which it observes that no parallel can be found in the history of India to the boons conferred by the

RESALAT,
Oct. 29th, 1915.

"The blessings of the British raj."

British Government on the people of India. The protecting shade of British rule over India is one of the best signs of divine favour. The greatest and the most valuable blessing of the British Raj is, according to the paper, the "peaceful administration of India," because it is under this rule that every one can pursue his own calling with perfect security. But this is due to elaborate military and police arrangements, and, as in these days, owing to the European war, the British Government, which has taken part in it to maintain the peace of the world, is extremely in need of military service, the people of India should bear their part most loyally.

SAFIR,
Nov. 3rd, 1915.

83. The *Safir* (Calcutta) of the 3rd November says:—

Peace proposals and voluntary enlistment.

There is no doubt that there is a party in England, who are eager for peace at whatever cost, but fortunately this party is a very small one and its influence on the masses is very insignificant. This party, in order to support their cause, places before the people pictures of devastation and ruin. Looking from the standpoint of humanity, we are inclined for a moment to side with them in their endeavour to bring about peace, but when along with this, we consider that the points of difference between the parties cannot be settled without the use of guns, we have to differ entirely from the opinions held by the peace party.

When Britain is fighting to vindicate her rights and support the cause of weak nations, who is there to say that she is sinning by prolonging the war? We regret very much that the war is still raging in all its fury and is spreading, but we should not be despondent because it will not continue for ever.

The end of this war is victory, and this is plain that the palm of victory will rest in the hand of Britain. We are extremely satisfied at the statement made by Mr. Lloyd George in this connection, which has given the lie to the rumours current in London and New York in regard to the peace pourparlers between England and Germany.

We also want peace, but only that peace which will increase honour and dignity, that peace which will end Prussian militarism. This will show how great an effort is required to be made by Britain and her Allies. The daily telegrams show plainly what a sanguinary war France, Russia and Serbia are engaged in against their wicked enemy. If England is to-day, on account of the laws of her realm, unable to send larger forces yet a large voluntary force is ready in response to the appeal of the King-Emperor.

It will be very good if this voluntary principle which has brought forward such a large number of volunteers and recruits, is continued.

We too are in favour of this. We are looking forward to that day when higher posts in the Indian army will be open to us.

84. The *Tarjoman* (Calcutta) of the 3rd November says that it cannot be said that the administrative policy of India is bad; because the entire administration is based upon liberty and broad-mindedness, which is the surety of Great Britain's moral grandeur. But if a noble principle is not acted upon then even the best of administrations becomes bad. India, which has been enjoying the blessings of British rule, has some spots on its body which mar it, but which can be removed, provided there is no want of broad-mindedness among those who come from England to rule India. We do not mean to say that the hundreds of young men who come out to this country to take part in the administration are altogether devoid of broad-mindedness, but probably they forget that the dignity of Government can be maintained by sympathy and not by prestige. Just as it is incumbent on the doctor to know the condition of his patient, so it is incumbent on those who come here to take part in the administration to be familiar with Indian rights and privileges. Lord Hardinge in Simla reminded the Civil and Military officers of India that they would have to bend themselves before the growing Indian aspirations, so that those who are the very life of the Empire may be able to take advantage of the blessings of British rule. We do not know whether the Anglo-Indians have any inclination to profit by the advice of His Majesty's representative in India. We consider the speech delivered by the Viceroy as a beacon in the path of our success. The speech which Mr. Chamberlain delivered in bidding farewell to the new Civilians shows that English statesmen are not unaware of the political awakening of the Indians.

TARJOMAN,
Nov. 3rd 1915.

85. The *Morning Post*, remarks the *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 30th October, is quite right when it says that India is like an excrescence of the British Empire and cannot legitimately have a place in the Imperial Conference composed of mutual relatives belonging to the same race and religion. It is a pity that the Indian patriots do not understand this plain truth.

DAINIK BASUMATI,
Oct. 30th, 1915.

86. The *Bangali* (Calcutta) of the 2nd November writes that the representation of India on the Imperial Conference is necessary, not only for sentimental reasons but also from strictly utilitarian consideration. Indian help in the matter of Imperial defence has always been valuable, and recent experience shows that the co-operation of all parts of the Empire must be enlisted if the Empire is to be strong. Happily, in spite of Anglo-Indian and reactionary opposition, the forces of time are gradually compelling a recognition of this truth.

BANGALI,
Nov. 2nd, 1915.

87. The news that Sir Edward Gait will visit Orissa immediately after assuming charge of the province of Bihar and Orissa, leads the *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 1st November to think that there may be some truth in the rumour that the eastern portion of Orissa will be united with Bengal before the opening of the Bihar High Court.

DAINIK BASUMATI,
Nov. 1st 1915.

88. The *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 30th October thanks Mr. Justice Abdur Rahim and the politics of Musalmans. saying that in India Hindus and Musalmans have one and the same politics. It is a matter of great satisfaction that the Balkan war, Mr. Asquith's speech in connection with that war, and the present war have opened the eyes of Indian Musalman leaders and taught them to see the mistake of considering the political

DAINIK BASUMATI,
Oct. 30th, 1915.

interest of the Indian Musalmans to be hostile to that of the Hindus, as they used to do in the days of the anti-partition agitation.

TARJOMAN,
Nov. 2nd, 1915.

89. The *Tarjoman* (Calcutta) of the 2nd November is in favour of holding a meeting of the Moslem League this session. It says that those who flout this idea have no other argument than that they do not want to embarrass Government in this way. The paper thinks that such views reflect badly on the loyalty of Moslems. It is something like casting aspersions on the Moslem community. The paper considers it to be its duty to say plainly that those who create imaginary dangers for their own community place Government in anxiety and then try to secure the goodwill of Government by proposing remedial measures for removing those dangers. They thus sow thorns in the path of both Government and the public.

J. N. ROY,

*General Press Censor, Bengal,
In charge of the office of the
Bengali Translator to Government.*

BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE,
The 6th November 1915.

REPORT (PART II)
ON
INDIAN-OWNED ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS IN BENGAL
FOR THE
Week ending Saturday, 6th November 1915.

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LIST OF INDIAN-OWNED ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS RECEIVED AND DEALT WITH BY THE BENGAL INTELLIGENCE BRANCH.

[As it stood on 1st January 1915.]

NOTE.—(N.)—Newspapers. (P.)—Periodical magazines. Papers shown in bold type deal with politics.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
1	"Amrita Bazar Patrika." (N.)	Calcutta	Daily	Manmatha Nath Banarji, Brahmin	1,400
2	"Ananda Mohan College Magazine." (P.)	Mymensingh	Monthly	Kumud Bandhu Chakrabarti, of Jessore, Brahmin.	300
3	"Bengalee" (N.)	Calcutta	Daily	Surendra Nath Banarji, Brahmin, age 69.	5,000
4	"Calcutta Budget" (N.)	Ditto	Do.	Hem Chandra Datta, Kayastha, age 48	1,800
5	"Calcutta Journal of Medicine" (The). (P.)	Ditto	Monthly	Dr. A. L. Sarkar, L.M.S., Satgope, age about 43.	100
6	"Calcutta Law Journal" (The).	Ditto	Fortnightly	Hara Prasad Chatterji, Hindu Kayastha, and Jnanendra Nath Basu, Hindu Brahmin, vakils.	2,000
7	"Calcutta Medical Journal" (The). (P.)	Ditto	Monthly	Dr. Rai Chuni Lal Basu, Bahadur, Hindu Kayastha, age 51, and Dr. Purna Chandra Nandi, Native Christian, age about 50.	450
8	"Calcutta Spectator" (N.)	Ditto	Weekly	Lalit Mohan Ghoshal, Brahmin, age 40, and Hem Chandra Datta.	500 (Suspended.)
9	"Calcutta University Magazine." (P.)	Ditto	Monthly	Khagendra Nath Maitra, Kayastha, age 39.	300
10	"Calcutta Weekly Notes"	Ditto	Weekly	Jogesh Chandra Chaudhuri, Barrister-at-Law, Hindu Brahmin, age about 41.	1,700
11	"Case Law" (P.)	Ditto	Monthly	Mohim Chandra Ray, Khatriya, age about 45.	400 (Suspended.)
12	"Collegian"	Ditto	Fortnightly	Nripendra Nath De, Kayastha, age 38	1,000
13	"Culture" (P.)	Ditto	Monthly	Gan Ch. Ray, Hindu Baidya, age 47	500
14	"Current Indian Cases" (P.)	Ditto	Do.	Manindra Nath Maitra, Hindu Kayastha, age 38.	1,000
15	"East" (N.)	Dacca	Weekly	(1) Mohim Ch. Sen, age 62, (2) Ishan Ch. Sen, (3) Durga Nath Ray, Brahmos.	200
16	"Field and the Calcutta Weekly Advertiser."	Calcutta	Do.	Hem Ch. Banarji, Brahmin, age 59	500 (Suspended.)
17	"Food and Drugs" (P.)	Ditto	Quarterly	Dr. Kartik Ch. Basu, M.B., Kayastha, age 57.	650
18	"Gardener's Magazine" (P.)	Ditto	Monthly	Bhuban Mohan Ray, Hindu Kaibarta, age 57.	800
19	"Glory" (N.)	Ditto	Do.	Kalachand Sarkar, Benia, age 33	50,000 (Free distribution.)
20	"Hablu Matin" (English edition). (N.)	Ditto	Weekly	Gyan Ch. Ray, Hindu Baidya, age 46	1,000
21	"Health and Happiness" (P.)	Ditto	Monthl	Kartik Ch. Basu, Kayastha, age 46	500
22	"Herald" (N.)	Dacca	Daily	Priya Nath Sen, Hindu Baidya, age about 30.	2,000
23	"Hindoo Patriot" (N.)	Calcutta	Weekly	Sarat Ch. Ray, Kayastha, age 47	2,000

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
24	"Hindu Review" (P.) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Bipin Ch. Pal, Hindu Teli, age 50 ...	900
25	"Hindu Spiritual Magazine." (P.)	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Mati Lal Ghosh, Kayastha, age 60, and Pijus Kanti Ghosh.	400
26	"Indian Case Notes" (P.)	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Manindra Nath Mitra, Hindu Kayastha, age 38.	1,000 (Suspended.)
27	"Indian Empire" (N.)	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Hem Ch. Datta, Hindu Kayastha, age 49	2,000
28	"Indian Express" (P.) ...	Ditto ...	Monthly ...	Purna Ch. Basu, Hindu Kayastha, age 51.	100 to 250
29	"Indian Homeopathic Reporter." (N.)	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Dr. Sarat Ch. Ghosh, Hindu Kayastha, age 46.	500 Discontinued for the present.
30	"Indian Homeopathic Review." (N.)	Ditto ...	Do. ...	P. Mazumdar and J. N. Mazumdar, M.D.	200
31	"Indian Medical Record" (The). (P.)	Ditto ...	Monthly ...	Kaviraj Anukul Chandra Bissarad, Hindu Brahmin, age 38, and Committee.	800
32	"Indian Messenger" (N.)	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Pratul Ch. Som, Brahmo, age 52 ...	500
33	"Indian Mirror" (N.)	Ditto ...	Daily ...	Satyendra Nath Sen, Hindu Baidya, age 36.	1,200
34	"Indian Nation" (N.)	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Sailendra Ghosh, Kayastha, age 31 ...	800
35	"Indian Royal Chronicle" (P.)	Ditto ...	Monthly ...	Shamlal De, Hindu Subranabanik, age 47	Unknown.
36	"Indian World" (The) (N.)	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Prithvis Ch. Ray, Hindu Kayastha, age 40.	500 to 1,000 (Suspended.)
37	"Industry" (P.) ...	Ditto ...	Monthly ...	Kishori Mohan Banarji, Hindu Brahmin, age 36.	1,000
38	"Modern Review" (P.)	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Rama Nanda Chatarji, Brahmo, age 60 ...	2,000
39	"Mussalman" (N.)...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	M. Rahman, Muhammadan, age 34 ...	1,000
40	"National Magazine" (P.)	Ditto ...	Monthly ...	Kali Prasanna De, Hindu Kayastha, age 67.	500
41	"Regeneration" (P.) ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Abinash Ch. Ray, Brahmo, age 36 ...	200
42	"Rels and Rayyet" (N.)	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Jogesh Ch. Datta, age 64 ...	350
43	"Review" (P.) ...	Ditto ...	Monthly ...	Jogendra Rao Bhagawan Lal, Brahmin, age 33.	400
44	"Telegraph" (N.) ...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Satyendra Kumar Basu, Hindu Kayastha, age 32.	2,500
45	"Unity and the Minister" (N.)	Ditto ...	Do. ...	M. N. Basu, Brahmo, age 75 ...	400 to 500
46	"University Magazine" (P.)	Ditto ...	Monthly ...	Manindra Nath Mitra, Hindu Kayastha, age 38.	390
47	"World and the New Dispensation." (N.)	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Mohim Ch. Sen and Khettra Mohan Datta, age 60, both Brahmos.	400
48	"World's Messenger" (P.)	Ditto ...	Monthly ...	Sundari Kakhya Ray, Hindu Mahisya, age 28.	400
49	"World's Recorder" (P.)	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Kali Pada De, Hindu Kayastha, age 49 ...	2,700

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a)—Police.

1101. *Outrage at Mymensingh.* Remarking on the recent outrage at Mymensingh, the *Telegraph* says in the absence of further particulars of the crime it can only deplore the loss of an officer and injuries to an innocent child, who could have done no harm to any one. Whether it is a political crime or not, the authorities are bound to unearth it and adequately punish the perpetrators.

TELEGRAPH,
18th Oct. 1915.

1102. *Anarchist outrages.* Referring to the recent outrages, the *Hablul Matin* writes that the only fault of these unfortunate victims of anarchism is that they were true to their salt and discharged their duties as public servants. It is high time for the leaders of Bengali society to devise some practical measures for the suppression of anarchism. Nor should the leaders of the Moslem community remain lukewarm. Praise be to Allah that the anarchist cult has not taken any root, up till now, in the latter community. The blessings of the Prophet will spare the true believers such an awful calamity. Muhammadans have also suffered from the evils of anarchism, which claims a true and devout Moslem like the late Khan Bahadur Shamsul Alum as one of its foremost victims. Certain Anglo-Indian papers have suggested most drastic measures after the Musjid-bari Street outrage. Strong measures are necessary for the suppression of anarchism, but prevention is better than cure. Hindu contemporaries should not insist upon the repeal of the Arms Act as the sole panacea for the evil. There is no chance of Government accepting such a suggestion, and it is not the remedy. Mr. Hughes-Buller, the Inspector-General of Police, has pointed out that in cases where the villagers had arms, they could not make use of such weapons of defence through lack of proper training and necessary courage. The anarchists are formidable foes, and the villagers are no match for them. What is required is the organisation of committees of public safety in every district on which the local executive and police officials can co-operate with responsible persons for the protection of the villagers against armed dakaites. The Education Department must watch over the students, who are liable to be seduced into the path of evil. It is a matter of shame and humiliation that several graduates of the University have been arrested in connection with the Shibpur dakaity case. It cannot be said that such dakaities are boyish pranks, for they have led to the most serious consequences. Do Hindu parents and guardians realise the grave danger in which they are placed? Without the least warning, they may learn that their sons have been implicated in murders and dakaities. How many Hindu homes have been broken up and respectable families disgraced and ruined by the dissemination of anarchist principles. The duty of Mussalmans is clear. They must first put their own house in order, and then co-operate with Government and the leaders of Hindu society for the suppression of anarchism. The anarchist movement is a greater danger to Bengal than German militarism and shows no signs of becoming extinct. Government should lose no time in taking necessary measures for its suppression. The Islamic community and every law-abiding citizen will support the authorities in such an attempt, and the blessings of Allah will crown it with success.

HABLUL MATIN,
27th Oct. 1915.

1103. *The Bengal Police.* In his report on the administration of the Police Department in this Presidency during the past year, writes the *Hindoo Patriot*, Mr. Hughes-Buller, the able and energetic Inspector-General, makes certain observations by way of defending the police against the charges of inefficiency and dishonesty, which are being constantly brought by the public in general and which, the journal ventures to think, with due deference to the Inspector-General, cannot be dismissed as being altogether unjustifiable. Briefly stated, Mr. Buller's defence amounts to this, that the strength of the police, 20,000 men, is far too insufficient for the protection of a population of over 40,000,000 spread over an area of 73,000 square miles, and that the situation is aggravated by "unwieldy investigation centres, bad communications, the apathy, in many cases, of the population and the consequent delay in reporting cases and starting investigations." Well,

HINDOO PATRIOT,
1st, Nov. 1915.

these are obstacles to efficient and successful work, some of which are not entirely absent even in the more advanced countries of the West. However, in one respect the Indian police has an advantage over the police of some of the Western countries, namely, in the peaceful habits and the law-abiding disposition of the people. Any comparison, solely on the basis of numbers, is therefore apt to be misleading. There are some people for whom one policeman may be sufficient for every thousand of the population. There are others for whom even twenty policemen per thousand of the population would not be too many. Therefore, the Inspector-General's contention that the police is undermanned cannot be regarded as being conclusive. As for bad communications, well, this is a disadvantage which the pursued share with the pursuers, and if the lack of good communications handicaps the police in the investigation of crime, it no less hinders the expeditious escape of the culprits. Fifty years ago, communications were much worse and the dakaites of those days could cover long distances on foot in an incredibly short time. How is it that nowadays one so rarely comes across cases of brilliant detective skill, such as are still remembered in connection with the name of a Sleeman or a Wauchope or a Bakaula Daroga of Haripal? It should be remembered that there were giants among those Bengal dakaites. As for the apathy of the people, the paper is afraid it can expect no great change in this respect within a measurable distance of time. The man who, armed with nothing better than a *lathi*, would attack an armed dakait, might be a hero, but his heroism would cost his own life without securing any gain to compensate the loss. At the same time, the paper admits that a liberal distribution of arms among men of substance would in nine cases out of ten result in the arms being transferred to the possession of the dakaites. Only the other day a case of this kind was reported from the Punjab. The only prospect of amelioration lies in the improvement of the *personnel* of the force, and the only hopeful feature of the situation is that there has already been some advance in this respect and the progress is likely to be sure and steady, if slow. In the present state of things, delay in reporting must be expected, as being inevitable to a certain extent. The Inspector-General seems to derive great satisfaction from the fact that "the number of police against whom complaints are made, bears an insignificant proportion to the total strength of the force, and the charges which are found true are in a still smaller proportion." The journal regrets it cannot share Mr. Hughes-Buller's robust optimism. Surely, an officer of his experience ought to know that the number of charges preferred against the police bears but a very insignificant proportion to the actual number of offences committed and that hardly more than one case in a hundred is ever reported. In most cases, the aggrieved persons are too weak and afraid to complain against the all-powerful policeman. They would rather bear the ills they have, than fly to others they know not of. Those victims, that have the means and the inclination to lodge a complaint, are often deterred by the knowledge that a charge brought against a policeman can seldom be proved, as the accused is generally shielded by the District Superintendent and sometimes even by the District Magistrate, and a Deputy Magistrate is unlikely to convict a man when he is supported by such influential personages. In conclusion the journal must add that it yields to none in its grateful appreciation of the services of the Inspector-General. He is the right man in the right place and it would be hard to replace him. However, let no one cry progress when there is so vastly little of it.

INDIAN EMP RE,
Nov. 2nd 1915.

1104. Referring to the Police Administration Report, the *Indian Empire* writes that Mr. Hughes-Buller, the Inspector-General, has much to say of police efficiency and public apathy, and the Government resolution ends by complimenting Mr. Hughes-Buller and other police officers "for the improvement which has taken place in the police during recent years." The paper is used to such compliments year after year; yet such improvement is not visible to the ordinary eye. The increase in the number of dakaities is described as unfortunate, and surely this does not convince one of police improvement. However, the most remarkable feature is that convictions were obtained in 36 cases only with 144 persons against 34 cases with 141 persons in the preceding year. It is said that the

Political crime in Bengal.

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increase is mainly due to the war, to the closing of the jute market in some places, and to the activity of notorious gangs elsewhere. In the resolution of the Governor in Council attention is drawn to the magnitude of the force, and the still greater magnitude of the work it is called upon to do. The Bengal police force is said to be undermanned, yet it is found that the proportion of crime in Bengal is much less than in other provinces. This, according to the authorities, shows that the efforts of the police in Bengal to suppress crime compare favourably with other parts of India. At the same time the resolution admits the non-criminality of the people of this presidency. No police report can be concluded in these days without the characteristic dilation on the want of public co-operation in the arrest of dakaits, and the resolution expresses the belief that the increasing resistance of the people to lawlessness is due to the reward recently offered. The authorities, however, replied to the popular demand for the repeal of the Arms Act by charging the people with cowardice. However strongly the journal might condemn dakaities, it cannot resist the temptation of asking the Government why, while a lawless section of the people of Bengal can use firearms effectively in an unlawful cause, the law-abiding sections of the same people cannot use weapons more effectively in protecting their lives and property? Arguments for the repeal of the Arms Act have been exhaustively put forward, but no effect. The relations between the police and the people cannot improve as long as the former try to lord it over the latter, and do not regard themselves as servants and not masters of the public. The journal is gratified to learn that the superior police officers realise the necessity of obtaining the confidence of the public and that they are doing their best to secure it. Mr. Hughes-Buller's report, however, does not convince the paper of this.

(b)—*Working of the Courts.*

1105. Commenting on instances in which the High Court has commuted the death sentence passed on accused persons, the *Telegraph* remarks that the frequency of such cases is assuming very serious proportions and something must, in justice, be done to reduce the number.

TELEGRAPH,
16th Oct. 1915.

1106. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* remarks that one more case has been added to the already too long list of those in which the highest court in the land has had to interfere in order to save the lives of persons condemned by Sessions Judges. In the present case Justices Greaves and Walmsley of the Calcutta High Court have just set aside the conviction and sentence of death passed on Dukhiram Bagdi and Bishnu Charan Datta by the Additional Sessions Judge of Hooghly, and ordered their release. The two men, along with another who turned approver and was pardoned, were alleged to have murdered a young girl, Badal Dasi, and robbed gold and silver ornaments worth about Rs. 150. The case was tried by the Additional Sessions Judge and a jury consisting of five members. Of the latter, three returned a verdict of guilty, which the Judge accepted and sentenced the prisoners as stated above. Their Lordships, however, held that the approver's story should have been corroborated by independent testimony beyond the shadow of doubt; and all right-thinking persons will agree with this view. It is, indeed, passing strange that in spite of repeated directions from the highest tribunals, Sessions Judges should still be doubtful as to the position they should take in the interests of humanity and justice in the matter of approvers' statements. The High and Chief Courts might with profit and advantage address Sessions Judges on the point.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
28th Oct. 1915.

(d)—*Education.*

1107. Commenting on the Hindu University Bill, the *Telegraph* says that for the first time in the history of British rule in this country the Government have departed from a policy of strict religious neutrality. They have drifted into this

TELEGRAPH,
16th Oct. 1915.

blunder because they had not the courage to grapple at the outset with the politico-religious movement started by Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya. They toyed with the scheme, evidently expecting that it would come to nothing. Unfortunately for them, the fanaticism of the Pandit prevailed, the necessary funds were collected, and without any adequate discussion of the fundamental questions involved, the Government found themselves committed to a sectarian University.

MUSSALMAN,
29th Oct. 1915.

1108. The Calcutta University, writes the *Mussalman*, is gaining an unenviable notoriety and its proceedings are attracting the attention of people even beyond the

The University of Calcutta. limits of its jurisdiction. The recent squabble over the publication of accounts and accusations of extravagance and the veiled charges of corruption offered an unseemly spectacle of a division in the camp where all should work harmoniously and in a spirit of friendly co-operation in the furtherance of the sacred cause in which all are engaged. The situation appears to have been aggravated and party spirit still further accentuated in the course of certain recent discussions. The University, whose proud motto is "Advancement of Learning," wanted to place on record a resolution—fortunately for its own reputation it was unsuccessful in the attempt—expressing alarm at the increasing percentage of passes at the Matriculation and the B.A. Examinations. The journal need not speculate on the motives of the supporters of this resolution, but there could be no doubt that the inevitable consequence of its acceptance would have been partially to close the portals of the University and to restrict the number of *alumni* admitted within its sacred precincts. The sympathisers and supporters of this resolution were, broadly speaking, the European Government officials, while its opponents were the Indians and non-official Europeans. How the former came to be seized with panic at the spread of education is a mystery to most people. It is indeed astonishing to find teachers, forgetful of their sacred calling, looking askance at the success of their own work. The resolution did not embody any constructive measure. It did not attempt to elevate the standard of University teaching, to further the cause of education, or to purge the present system of any of its attendant evils. It was a purely destructive measure. It was a blow aimed at the noblest gift which British rule has conferred upon India and which lies at the root of all progress. Out of 80 Fellows who are appointed by the Chancellor, until a year ago half were officials and the other half non-officials. Europeans and Indians were evenly represented. However, since 1914 non-officials have been systematically replaced by officials, and Indians by Europeans. Europeans who are in sympathy with the popular party have been kept out, and those of the opposite school have been reappointed. If this be true, it discloses a serious state of things, not the least significant fact being the underhand manner in which forces have been at work and the reactionary party gathering strength.

(e)—*Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration.*

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
29th Oct. 1915.

1109. The rulers of India have yet to realise the fact, writes the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, that self-government in India is needed as much in their own interests as in those

India and self-government. of the people of this country. Sir F. Adam invites pointed attention to the fact that the British colonists have come forward cheerfully and enthusiastically to help the Imperial country with men and money; but if India had a colonial Government, it goes without saying, she would have done much better in this respect. In that case she would not have supplied the Imperial country with only two lakhs of soldiers and a few crores of rupees, but an army of several millions and an inexhaustible fund of money. England has at last been forced almost to the brink of conscription, which must stink in every British nostril; but she would not have to adopt this un-English and disagreeable measure if the people of India were allowed to govern themselves like the peoples of Canada, Australia and South Africa. As for India herself, the mournful fact cannot be concealed that, in spite of the best efforts of the rulers and their sincere desire to improve her material condition, she is not growing

in prosperity. She is ever grateful to England for the manifold blessings of British rule—peace, order, education, railways, and so forth. All the same, the Indian nation is slowly but surely dying out. This must be the inevitable result of a chronic state of abject poverty. Indeed, a country where famine and pestilence have made their permanent home cannot prosper. Malaria has decimated all the fairest districts of Bengal and is now carrying on the same dreadful havoc in other parts of India; while, except Bengal, plague is the terror of every Indian province. All this shows that alien rulers, even when able and well-intentioned, cannot properly control the affairs of a foreign country without the active co-operation of its children in the work of administration. India would not have been on the decline if its management were in the hands of its representative men under the guidance of a handful of eminent Englishmen possessing the highest qualities of head and heart. The proposed National Council should be rendered independent in respect of finance and legislation, so as to be able to bring more money into the coffers of the Government for effecting reforms in various directions and helping the people in developing industries and trade, which have practically disappeared under the present management. It is thus that India can be enriched and its inhabitants enabled to protect themselves from the dire and recurring outbreaks of famine and pestilence. If even this small measure of self-government is not granted to the people of India within a short time, they will go on dying in great numbers, as they are doing now in various parts of the country till the higher classes die out altogether.

(h)—General.

1110. The *Mussalman* writes that "for the preservation of the public peace and order within the limits of Fyzabad and Ajodhya Municipality," the District Magistrate of Ajodhya prohibited the sacrifice of cows on the occasion of the last *Id-uz-zuha* festival. Orders were issued prohibiting the slaughter for purposes other than sale, between the 17th and the 22nd October, of any bullock, cow or calf within the limits of Ajodhya. The strangeness of the thing lies in the fact that the slaughter of cows *for the purpose of sale* does not wound the religious feelings and susceptibilities of the Hindus of Ajodhya, but the sacrifice of cows for *religious purposes* mortally wounds them. Besides, a responsible Magistrate prohibits the sacrifice evidently on such a flimsy pretext. What an argument, what logic, what a ridiculous attitude! The Mussalmans must not perform a religious duty because others would come forward and obstruct them, and thus provoke a breach of the peace. The journal does not know how long this mischievous application of the law will continue. The Mussalmans have times without number protested against such a procedure, but as yet to no purpose. Will the Government of India be pleased to pay due attention to the subject and protect its Mussalman subjects from such interference with the performance of a binding religious duty? The British Government in India is pledged to maintain religious neutrality, but the manner in which executive officials are prohibiting *korbani* goes to show that the pledge is no longer respected by subordinate officials and it is time for the Supreme Government to declare whether the pledge is still in force or not. If not, the Mussalmans will no longer look to Government for protection and resignedly submit to their fate; but if the pledge is still in force, the Supreme Government must insist upon its observance by subordinate officials.

MUSSALMAN,
29th, Oct. 1915.

III.—LEGISLATION.

1111. Writing on this subject, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* says that the method suggested for safeguarding Indian interests is this: Three-fourths of the vacancies will be filled by nominated Englishmen. The remaining one-fourth will be thrown open to competitive examination.

The Civil Service Bill: Why it is introduced.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
2nd, Nov. 1915.

Indians will be allowed to appear at it along with Englishmen, and if the same proportion of them is not successful as in previous years, the deficiency will be made up by selection from among the failed candidates. The arrangement seems to be all right, yet it is far from satisfactory. Now to the question why the Bill has been introduced. Well, the reason seems to the *Patrika* to be quite plain. Most of the qualified English candidates for the public services in India are now at the seat of war. So if all the normal vacancies in the Indian Civil Service are filled by the results of a competitive examination, will not a very large number of them be captured by the Indians? That is the real secret which has necessitated the introduction of the Civil Service Bill. However, what is the harm if a large number of Indians, having the necessary educational qualifications, enter the public services of their own country? It will not only proclaim the generosity of the rulers but make them really loved by those whose destinies are in their keeping. According to the *Statesman*, it is "mean and discreditable" on the part of Indian publicists to agitate for the admission of more Indians into the Civil Service not of England but of their own country! It is, however, no doubt very generous and creditable of those who would have the Indian Civil Service filled up wholly, year after year, by aliens who can be very well provided with posts in their own public service. How would Englishmen feel if it were suggested that the British Civil Service should be filled mostly by foreigners and not by their own qualified men? It is rich England and not poor India which should adequately recompense those noble-hearted English youths who have gone to the front at such tremendous sacrifices to serve their mother-country.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

TELEGRAPH.
16th Oct. 1915.

1112. The *Telegraph* writes that it cannot congratulate Mr. De P.

The proposed National War Loan.

Webb on his suggestion that India should raise a National War Loan. First, there is a world of difference between the Colonies and India—the

former are self-governing and enjoy privileges which are denied to the latter. Secondly, it is a fact that India has done more in the war than any colony, and this is the view of no less a personage than the Viceroy himself, who has more than once emphasized it in his speeches in Council. Thirdly, India is in difficulties herself—as much on account of the war as by reason of floods and famine. Her trade is at a standstill, her exports have been restricted, she has to pay much more for the every-day necessities of life than she used to pay before, while a serious famine is threatening not one but many parts of the country. Therefore, for her to find and lock up 37½ crores of rupees is impossible. Fourthly, her princes and her peoples have subscribed most liberally to the various war funds, besides contributing their fair share to the equipment and strength of the forces. In view of all these facts, the journal is not at all optimistic about the success of any National War Loan that may be sought to be raised in this country. The paper hopes the authorities will consider the matter carefully before acting on Mr. Webb's proposal.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
28th Oct. 1915.

1113. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* writes that it feels the loss of Sir

The late Sir Henry Cotton.

Henry Cotton very keenly, specially for two reasons: first, it had associated with him for years and always found in him a genuine, disinterested and warm friend of this country; secondly, he knew the Bengali "Babus" (who are an eyesore to the average Englishman and the Anglo-Indian) thoroughly and had done his best to remove the prejudices of his countrymen against them. If he failed in his attempt, nay, if he incurred the severe displeasure of the latter for defending the Bengalis, it was not due to any fault of his own, but because the "Babu" was fully a peer of the best Englishman in intellect and education. In short, the "Babu" competes for the Civil Service and other Indian Services and hence he is an object of deep dislike to the middle classes of Englishmen, whose sons want to monopolise all high appointments in

India. Whether in Parliament or out of it, Sir Henry never lost an opportunity to do a good turn to the people of this country. Whenever any reactionary measure was adopted by the Indian authorities, he took up the cudgels on behalf of the Indians and did his best to protect them. Latterly he devoted much of his talent and energy to the question of the criminal administration of this country, specially with reference to the light-hearted manner in which the unfortunate people here are sometimes convicted of murder and hanged on insufficient evidence. What India needs most urgently for her regeneration is a band of high-minded Englishmen like Sir Henry Cotton. Except Sir William Wedderburn, there is not now one Englishman of this type in the whole of England. Hence Sir Henry's death is a great blow to India. The *Patrika* specially mourns for him, as an influential friend like him is badly wanted at a time when there is a talk of conferring some real boons on the Indians after the war is over.

1114. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* writes that every one is aware of the sorry treatment that is accorded to Indians in the British Dominion of Canada, how this has sat as a nightmare on their bosoms, and how no effort has succeeded in removing, ever so slightly, the disabilities under which they have laboured for many years. In the gory battlefields and muddy trenches of France and Flanders, Canadians and Indians have been fighting side by side for months for the flag both live under. When the war is over, those who are now fighting in Europe will return to Canada, and it is conceivable that when they find Sikh immigrants trying to land on their shores or seeking to bring their wives and children into the Dominions, they will no longer be able to oppose it as sternly as they hitherto were doing. Indeed, from certain articles quoted in the *Bombay Chronicle* from influential Canadian papers, it would appear that some leading journals in Canada are already engaged in favourably influencing public opinion for a reasonable definition of the barriers erected by them against Indians. With reference to the incident in which Canadians and Indians drove back at the point of the bayonet a "vicious German onslaught at Richeburg," a correspondent of the *Toronto Star* raises the question "whether there could be after the war a repetition of the affair in which a vessel carrying Indians could be excluded from a Canadian port and its passengers forcibly sent back whence they had come." The outlook, therefore, may be regarded as clearing up, although Indians should never allow themselves to be carried away by mere promises and assurances. It will be time for felicitations when the barriers are removed and better treatment is accorded to Indian immigrants to the Dominions.

1115. Referring to an article in the *Beharee* depreciating the valour of Bengalis, the *Bengalee* says it is absurd and most unfair to pass a sweeping generalization affecting the character of a great community upon a single incident, reported by a newspaper notoriously hostile to the people of Bengal and to Indian aspirations in general. The charge is that nobody in the narrow lane at Darjipara stirred out when the policemen in the recent tragedy were being attacked. It was a dark, narrow, unfrequented lane, and the neighbours possibly never heard the shots fired, or took them for crackers and did not trouble themselves about the matter. Assuming that they had some idea as to what was going on, are men to be dubbed cowards because, being unarmed, they did not dare to face armed desperadoes? However, taking the worst view of the case, is a single instance sufficient to justify the sweeping condemnation of a whole community and the aspersion of a nation's character, when there are facts in abundance and of recent date which falsify the allegation? Is the *Beharee* ignorant of the courage, bordering upon heroism, displayed by two young Bengalis, who lost their lives the other day in trying to capture the dakaites in the Shibpur case? They knew that the dakaites were armed with deadly weapons, but they rushed forward to meet them, and in the encounter were shot dead. Be it noted that they were supported by many villagers, who were wounded in the affray. The other day at Agarpara in the 24-Parganas, a number of villagers arrested a dakait armed with a pistol without any police help, and the dakait has since been convicted and sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment. Everywhere in Bengal where Defence Parties have

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2nd Nov. 1915.

BENGALIEE.
2nd Nov. 1915.

The Bengalis—a vindication.

been formed of young men, they have given a good account of themselves and valiantly and faithfully protected their neighbours against burglaries and dakaities. Not long ago a young Bengali flung himself into a drain to save a coolie and lost his life; and the Chairman of the Calcutta Corporation presided at the function held to commemorate his memory. Has the *Beharee* forgotten the heroic devotion of the young men who worked at the Burdwan flood-relief operations? What about the courage of the Bengali Ambulance Corps now serving in Mesopotamia, to whose services the highest military authorities have borne testimony? Nor is the courage and daring of Bengali police officers who have freely sacrificed their lives in serving Government, to which His Excellency the Viceroy has borne testimony, to be lost sight of. Journalism is a sacred function and it should not be abused in libelling a community.

F. P. McKINTY,
Special Assistant.

11, CAMAC STREET,
CALCUTTA,
The 6th November 1915.